THE WHITE ROSETTE AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 102 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.

Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
24 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular Intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,

Agents,

19, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO., Bombay No. 4.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods : fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak Mandvi Post,

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Manager.

Alice Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3;

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-0-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital	Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve	Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,

Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:

25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up	Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,350,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Burma.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES: INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serembam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokchama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM. Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,

Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon	
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco	
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai	
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew	
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore	
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh	
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin	
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama	
Ipoh	Rangoon		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,

Agent,

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,

Manager,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,

JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,

112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,

Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,

Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,

Bombay and Deccan,

42, Medows Street,

BOMBAY.

HOTELS

V. the Sign of GOOD SERVICE

A. VIANELLI,

Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT.

21, Church Gate Street, Fort,

Breakfast, Tiffin and Moglai Dinner ready at any time.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, OTHERWISE CALLED MORELAND ROAD.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in Suit No. 1190 of 1916 (Mahomoodalli Makboolalli and another v. Fayazalli Makboolalli and another and under the direction of Mr. Fayazalli Makboolalli, the 1st defendant and executor of the estate of Makboolalli Kalenderalli Inamdar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the day and hour mentioned below, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

THIS DAY MNDAY, the 30th April, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), all that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground (Redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Old Race Course or Ripon Road, otherwise called Moreland Road within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 6/9 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 133, New No. J/13641, Old Survey No. 277, New Survey No. 14/5534 and in the Books of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4065 (15) and Street No. 252 N and bounded on the East and North by the land and ground of Bora Allibhoy Motabhoy, on the West by the Old Race Course or Ripon Road and on the South by the vacant land belonging to Mulla Kahnbhoy Mulla Abdul Kadar

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors for the Executor at their Office No. 119, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 1st May, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Reclamation ground Colaba, in Khimji Visram's Jatha No. 69, on account of the concerned:—

About 800 full pressed bales of Khimji Vishram's Cotton (Bengal and Viramgaum) slightly damaged by fire and water

Also a large heap of Loose Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "GLEN OGLE", AT MAHABLESHWAR.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 21st May, next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable bungalow with the furniture, crockery, glassware, etc.

The Bungalow has 1 drawing and 1 dining room, 4 bedrooms with 4 dressing and 4 bathrooms, godown, kitchen, coach-house, stable, etc. It is paved with Shahabad stones and has verandah all round.

The drawing room is 25 by 20, dining room 20 by 20 and the bedrooms 31 by 20, 29 by 19, 31 by 17 and 22 by 17. The bungalow is fully furnished and is situated in a central locality on the Sir Albert Sassoon Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 30th April, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CANDIS BOLD GROUND NUTS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 30th April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Shivji Kooverji and Co., at their Godown, Deongri Street and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Kooverji Jivandas:—

200 candis bold Groundnuts Sholapur Barsi District (100—100) according to the conditions of Kabala.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH PEARLS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 30th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jhaveri Bazar near Khara Kuva at Mr. Nagindhand Foolchand Ustad's Shop by order of Arab Haji Abdulla bin Alli and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Burjorji Cowasji Contractor:—

One lot containing 121 undrilled pearls about 140 chavs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th April 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 128

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act, IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seeds, bags of jawari, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of rice, bags of dry chillies, bags of groundnut seeds, bags of castor seeds, bags of rape seeds, bags of tilly, bags of gram, bags of toor, bags of barley, bags of masur, bundles of jaggery, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of hemp loose, bales of P. cotton, baskets of choories, empty wooden casks, loose drainage pipe, loose iron axle, bundles of umbrella sticks, cycle wheels, wooden planks, cases of slate pencils, loose iron rail, bags of betelnuts, large No. of sweeping bags, etc., etc.

Nagpur to Wadi Bunder Invo. No. 29 of 20-10-16, 69 bundles refused cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th April 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The Leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. Davar. 5

MASTER-KEY SETS of 6 Padlocks 2in with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each padlock and 2 master-keys to fit all the 6, Rs. 20 per set. Similar sets 2½ in., Rs. 25 per set. We also make to order Brass and Galvd. Master-Key sets of any number of Padlocks.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Unique opportunity to those who intend starting new Cinema Shows. Good Will and Complete Outfit of one of the most popular and famous Cinemas in Bombay such as Motor Generator, Dynamos, Projectors, Electric Globes, Fans and Fittings, Chairs, Benches, Cup-boards, &c., &c., to be sold away at very reasonable cost as the Proprietor is retiring from this line. Apply to Box No. 748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7942

MAIL MOTORS TO MAHABLESHWAR.—One Mail Motor leaves Wathar daily at 2 a.m. One Mail Motor leaves Wathar daily at 11-30 a.m. Motor Lorries for servants and luggage leave Wathar at about 7 a.m.

Reserved Cars can be had at any time from Wathar or Poona. Cars or seats required from Wathar to be booked at FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co., Mahableshwar.

Cars from Poona to be booked at FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co., Poona.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 3 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon may be personally consulted at 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Moderate fees. 7927

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7928

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 exams, at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 678

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A STORE CLERK to work in an iron-foundry. Experienced men need apply only to Box No. 741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7918

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE having commercial experience for Persian Gulf Port. Salary according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 746, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7936

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced BROKERS in Japanese Cotton Piece and Sundry Goods. Apply to Box No. 750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7955

WANTED—A second class MARINE ENGINEER with Board of Trade Certificate with Chief's certificate preferred. Apply Box No. 752, Advt. Dedpt., Bombay Chronicle." 7959

WANTED— for a Native State NURSE for baby 9 months old. Salary moderate with board and lodging free. Apply sharp stating salary required with testimonials to Box No. 749, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7952

WANTED—Qualified and experienced SPINNING MASTER, CARDING MASTER and WEAVING MASTER for a mofussil Mill Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7958

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, one senior for two years, pay according to qualifications, another junior for one and a half year, Pay Rs. 40 house-rent Rs. 5. Applications should reach upto 1st May with copies of certificates which are not to be returned.

DIWAN,
7770 Banswara State, Rajputana.

WANTED—An ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN Pay Rs. 48 per mensem rising to Rs. 60 according to qualifications Leave and Provident Fund as per State Railway Regulations apply to

MANAGER & ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
G. P. State Railway,
7932 Gondal.

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Public Classes, 2 hours a week, Rs. 8 per month.

PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff, at pupil's house if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE, TRANSLATIONS. Very MODERATE charges.

ALL FEES payable in ADVANCE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A slightly used CHARRON CAR, 12 model, 4 cylinder, 5 seater, torpedo body, new hood, new paint, tyres, lamps etc., complete. Apply to Box No. 740, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 7903

FOR SALE—One HUMBER and one HORBICK, both open bodies, 4 cyl. and 14 H.P. Apply Mr. NAOROJALI ALLARAKHIA, 29, Shaikh Memon Street. 7892

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—12 H. P. TORPEDO BODY ENGLISH CAR in excellent running order. Write to Box No. 742, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7921

FOR SALE—MORS CAR, 12-14 H.P. Torpedo body, fitted with two airless Dayton tyres, newly painted, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 5,500 certain. Apply to Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7937

FOR SALE—One OVERLAND CAR in very good condition, Five seater, Torpedoe Body, complete with accessories. Two extra Kerosine Side and one tail lamp, Rs. 4,000 or near offers invited. Write to PARSHOTAMDAS c/o Kapole Nivas Office, Sandhurst Road. 7943

TO BE LET

TO LET—From 1st May furnished or unfurnished portion of flat on the third floor having two commodious rooms, a bath room, verandah and a separate kitchen facing the Apollo Bunder. Excellent Sea View. Apply MANAGER, WATSON'S ANNEXE. 7916

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE USUAL MATHERAN AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT commences this year 1917 May 12th, Entries close May 11th.

M. P. KHAREGAT,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S. (Retired),
Superintendent of Matheran,
Honorary Secretary,
Matheran Tennis Tournament.
30th March, 1917. 7684

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 1st May, 1917, the registered office of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, will be situated at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort.

By order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) NOEL WILKINSON,
Secretary.
Bombay, 27th April, 1917. 7940

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL FILMS.

THE OFFICE of the Bombay Branch of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company of New York U. S. A. WILL BE REMOVED from Taj Building, Hornby Road, to Heera House, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, on 1st May, 1917.

Universal Film Mfg. Company,
CHUNILAL G.
Manager.
7931

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT ASSESSOR for the Nagpur Municipality. Salary Rs. 40 p.m. with free use of a cycle. The post is pensionable. Candidates should know Marathi and must have passed Sub-Overseer's examination from some recognized institution. Applications stating age together with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of May 1917.

B. K. BOSE,
Vice-President, Municipal,
7957 Committee, Nagpur.

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, 19, Rampart Row, late P. & O. Building, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th of May 1917 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited statement of accounts, made upto 31st December, 1916.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Haji Mirza Mahomedali Yezdi.
(4) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th May to the 24th May 1917 (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board,
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 27th April, 1917.

N.B.—The Dividend if sanctioned will be paid on and after the 24th May, 1917, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 10th May, 1917 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. 7961

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 (Rupees forty) per share is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 30th April, 1917, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.), to those shareholders whose names stand on Company's Register on 16th April 1917, on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board,
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary,
Bombay United S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 16th April, 1917. 7792

WANTED.

THE PUBLIC to know that a Cigarette Manufactory has recently been opened at 80, Hill Road, Bandra (Bombay), worked entirely by up-to-date machinery and power-cigarettes are manufactured from selected leaf tobacco, carefully cured and highly blended. The daily output is about (Five Lakhs) 5,00,000 cigarettes. Cigarettes and Pipe Tobaccos are largely available.

Good opportunity for Tobacconists. Specially exporters to Basra, Bagdad and other parts also to Military suppliers. For particulars please apply to

THE INDO-BRITISH TOBACCO Co.,
80, Hill Road,
BANDRA P. O.
7619.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of MAY 1917 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), to ratify the special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Wednesday the 11th April, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, April 1917. 7954

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF THE 41—50 CLASS.

EVERY PERSON registered in the Town and Island of Bombay or in the Island of Salsette (excluding Thana District) who has been registered under Ordinance I of 1917 as having attained the age of 41 years and having not attained the age of 50 years on 1st February, 1917, and who has not claimed non-liability to register or whose claim to non-liability has been rejected, and who has not been declared to be totally exempt from military service, is required to present himself for medical examination at one or other of the following centres in Bombay on or after *May 2, 1917, and up to May 5*, 1917, inclusive, between the hours of *9 a.m.* and *1 p.m.* or between the hours of 2-30 *p.m.* and *6 p.m.*

GERARD FREEMAN THOMAS WAR HOSPITAL, entrance in west wing,

VICTORIA WAR HOSPITAL, main entrance.

ALEXANDRA WAR HOSPITAL, No. 2 Shed, top of north staircase.

This Notice does not apply to employees of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway, who have already received, or who will receive, special instructions regarding their medical examination, nor does this Notice apply to men attached to the Mercantile Marine.

Every man presenting himself for examination, should take with him his registration certificate.

W. KNIGHT,
Major-General,
Commanding, Bombay Brigade.
Bombay, 25th April, 1917. 7908

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Bazil Francis Gomes, native Christian of Ambivali Village in Salsette Taluka, Thana District, has contracted to sell us his own undermentioned porperty in the village of Juem, Bandra Sub-Division, Salsette Taluka, Thana District. All persons having any right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof, either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrance, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their residence, Framjee Hall, Warden Road, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived, and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Lot No. 1 sold to Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pote No.	Falni No.	Area Gunthas.
114 (portion)	27	3 (portion)	0	17 about
119 ,,	22	1 ,,	0	3 ,,
,, ,,		2		20½
123 ,,		7	0	24
200 (portion)	55 ,,	0	1 (portion)	1½ about

Acre 1—23½ about

and half the share of the well on the Northern boundary of Survey No. 29 Pote No. 2.

Lot No. 2 sold to Dhunjishaw Rustomjee Boga.

Entry No. (Portion)	Survey No.	Pote No. (portion)	Falni No.	Area Gunthas (about)
112	27	2	0	6½
114 ,,	29	3	0	22
119		1	0	24

Acre 1—12½ about

and a temporary shed constructed of Zawalies and round rafters together with half the share of the well on the Southern boundary of Survey No. 29, Pote No. 1.

The two lots are bounded together on the East partly by the properties of Tribhovandas Thackersey and of Mr. Gangadas Tarachand and partly by a passage and by the property of Mr. A. M. De Souza, on the West by the property of Inamdar, on the North partly by the properties of Tribhovandas Thackersey, and Gangadas Tarachand and of Inamdar and on the South partly by the properties of Montes Rodrigues and of Mr. A. M. De Souza.

DHUNJISHAW RUSTOMJEE BOGA.
SORABJEE COWASJEE PETIT.
Bombay 24th April, 1917. 7956

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MORARJI KESHAVJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant who has recently contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Bai Sarasvatibai widow of Ganpatrao Raghunath Kothare has contracted to sell the same property to our client Mr. DHANJI BHIMJI MUTTANI. All persons having interest in or claim against the said property or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge lien, lease, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 1 Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 8 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to the claims if any of which no notice shall have been received and the same if any will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of Vithalwadi Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 327 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 761 New No. 3398 Old Survey No. 190 and New Survey No. 1466 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1729 and 1730 and 1731 and Street Nos. 3-5 and 1 and 7 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the house formerly belonging to Eknath Raghoba and now to Roopchand Kallianji, on or towards the West by the said Vithalwadi Cross Lane on or towards the South by the house formerly belonging to Saccaram Raghoba and Bapooji Vithoba and Kashinath Vithoba and now to Jairam Hari and on or towards the North by the gully of the house formerly belonging to Damodar Dharamsey and now of Narandas Soorji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation and possession of the said Sarasvatibai widow of Ganpatrao Raghunath Kothare and her tenants.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1917.
SOONDERDAS & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AIMAI, wife of MERWANJI MUNCHERJI KAMA, has contracted to sell the immoveable property hereinafter described to our client, Lakhmidas Gokaldas Dossa. All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, ownership, possession, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to or irrespective of such claim and such claim will be considered null and void and to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gundavli, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement (13,992) thirteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana, bearing Survey Nos. 53—54—76—77—92—79 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nuserwanji Karani, on or towards the West partly by the property of Jivandas Parbhudas Kothari, on or towards the North by the property of Inas Caetan Fernandez and on or towards the South by the Coorla Vesava Road, which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1917.
BHIMJI & Co.,
7923 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 453 of 1916.

DAMODER ANANDJI, a firm.....Plaintiffs.
v/s
DHIRAJLAL BHIMBHAI and another .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Dumas on Saturday the 19th day of May 1917, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in all those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate lying and being in the suburbs of Dumas, in Sachin State bearing Survey Nos. 231, 232, 233, 246, 272 and 174 and admeasuring in all sixteen acres and four gunthas together with the Bungalows, buildings, houses, and outhouses standing thereon and bounded as follows:—on or towards the South partly by the property of Dahya Runchod partly by the property of Bania Laywalla and beyond that by the property of Bhimji Jairaj and partly by a gully and beyond by the said property of the said Bhimji Jairaj on or towards the East partly by the property of Lalla Dullabh and partly by the property of Bhaka Pema, on or towards the North partly by the property of Nathubhai Dullabhai Tapodhan, partly by the said property of Bhaka Pema and partly by the property of Vala Patil and on or towards the West by a public road.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIVE LOTS OF THE SAID PROPERTY.

The said five lots in which the above mentioned propety is divided with their respective areas and survey numbers are as follows:—

Lot Nos.	Acres.	Areas Gunthas.	Survey Nos.
No. 1	0	7½	Portion of survey No. 231.
No. 2	6	27½	Portion of survey Nos. 231, 232, 233.
No. 3	1	16	Portion of survey Nos. 232 & 233.
No. 4	3	26	Survey No. 246.
No. 5	2	32	174.
	1	15	272.

Lots 1, 2 and 3 are as shown on the plan filed in the Commissioner's office.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1917.
H. H. WADIA,
7953 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 24th April 1917, and in the "Bombay Samachar" of the 25th April 1917, under the signature of Messrs MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA and Co., as attorneys for Bai MANECKBAI, widow of Mr. Tulsidas Kanji, we have been instructed by our clients Messrs. KALLIANJI KANJI, RAMDAS KANJI and NARANDAS KANJI to inform the public that the piece goods business formerly carried on under the name of Tulsidas Kanji and now carried on under the name of "Tulsidas Kanji and Company" and "Tulsidas Kanji & Sons," in Moolji Jetha Market belongs to the joint family consisting of our clients the said Messrs. Kallianji Kanji, Ramdas Kanji and Narandas Kanji, and the three minor sons of Mr. Tulsidas Kanji. Mr. Ravji Premji Dalal, the maternal grand-father of the said minor sons has been wrongfully intermeddling with the said joint family business. The public are therefore warned against dealing with the said Mr. Ravji Premji Dalal, on account of the said firm and whoever will do so, will do it at his own risk and peril and the said firm shall not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1917.
SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Kallianji Kanji, Ramdas Kanji and Narandas Kanji.
7925

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TANDEL STREET ON THE SANDHURST ROAD OUT OF FORT BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomjee Davidas attorneys for the surviving mortgagee, Bai Kashibai widow of Thucker Sulji Kerson and on account and at the risk of Shaik Ismail bin Shaikh Hassun Chawlker, Amoo Mirza bin Shaik Hussan Chawlker, Shaik Ibrahim bin Shaik Hassun Chawlker Shaik Muhomed bin Shaik Hassun Chawlker, Kusambibi widow of Shaik Hassun bin Muhomed Hassan Chawlker, Hawerbibi wife of Shaik Ismail Juvliker and Datmabai daughter of Shaik Hassun bin Mahomed Chawlker the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to mortgagees under the Indenture of mortgage dated 24th day of May, 1912 and made between the said mortgagors of the one part, and Thucker Sulji Kerson and Bai Kashibai wife of Thucker Sulji Kerson of the other part sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 76 feet in length and 15 feet and 2 inches in breadth of thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tandal Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/3159 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2783 and Street No. 55—59 and bounded on or towards the East by the sweepers passage on or towards North by the house of Mahomed Syed bin Abdul Kadar Noorgay on or towards the West by the said Tandal Street and on or towards the South by the house appertaining to the Tandal Street mosque.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas attorneys for Mortgagee at their office 5, Bell Lane, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M.

AUCTON SALE OF ABOUT 400 BALES OF BERAR AND BENGAL COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th day of April 1917 at 3-30 p.m. at the godown of Messrs. Breul & Co., at Breul Line, Colaba, the following.

About 400 bales of Berar and Bengal Cotton (damaged by fire and water).

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P. M.

AUCTION SALE OF 451 BALES OF KALI VARDHA FINE AND BENGAL COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 30th April 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at godown No. 6 in 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, the following—

158 bales of Kalol Cotton, 170 bales of Kalol Kathiawar long Staple Cotton, 113 bales of Vardha Cotton and 11 bales of Bengal Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 BALES OF BERAR AND BENGAL COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER).

Under instructions from the Insurance Co. concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 1st day of May 1917 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Godown of Vaidhwan Jether at Vaidhwan Line, Colaba, the following—

227 bales of Bengal Cotton (damaged by fire and water) and loose cotton.

AUCTCION SALE OF THE PRINTING PRESS ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Friday the 4th day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Government Book Depot at Apollo Street, Fort, the following printing articles such as,

Type cases, board racks, cup-boards, writing tables, case stands, stools, bench, shelf, handcarts, composing sticks, bellows etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HANUMAN LANE OR OTHERWISE CALLED MARUTI LANE, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co. Solicitors for Messrs. Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri and J. S. Gambhir the Executors of the will of the late Mr. Shaik Mahomed Isfahani the mortgagee Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 9th day of May 1917 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hanuman Lane or otherwise called Maruti Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under quit and ground rent tenure under Old No. 443, New No. 5481, Old Survey No. 760, New Survey No. 8740 and the messuage tenement thereon being assessed by the Municipality under "A" Ward No. 2474, Street No. 56 and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded on the North by the Sweeper's passage on the East by the property of Parsi Bhomsa, on the South by the Maruti Street and on the West by the property of Noor Mahomed Haji Abba and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co. Solicitors for the said Executors at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th April, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 56 BALES OF COTTON (BROACH: NARDANA: KHANDESH).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May 1917 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba Apollo Reclamation in the Jetha of Messrs. Abbobakar Abdoolrehman and Co. on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following cotton solved from the fire that had occurred at the abovementioned Jetha:—

56 bales of high class stappled cotton (Broach: Nardana: and Khandesh) slightly damaged by water.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 404 BALES OF COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May 1917 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba behind the Cotton Green Exchange on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following cotton salved from the fire that had occurred in the Jetha of Mr. Ramchandra Premsukhdass:—

About 247 bales of cotton (Akola: Hingoli: Bengal: Gujarat: Madusar etc.) slightly damaged by fire and water.

About 157 bales of cotton (Hingoli: Dhanduka: Naded: Kasur: Akola: Beawar) slightly damaged by water.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,500 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd May 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba Sassoon Dock, Reclamation, on Plot No. 13-16, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Ramchander Premsukhdass's Jetha.

1,000 bales high class stappled cotton (Naded: Hingoli: Shegaum: Akola: Sind: Punjab: Broach: and Bengal) slightly damaged by water.

1,500 bales of high class stappled cotton slightly damaged by fire and water. Naded: Hingoli: Shegaum: Akola: Sind: Punjab Broach and Bengal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th April, 1917.

OUR HATED ENEMY!

Disease can be conquered by *Borolin*,

Mr. S. C. RADFORD says:—

"One good dose of Borolin cured my wife of a bad attack of influenza. We (Natal Govt. School) have over 50 boarders here, and for colds and chest complaints we have not found anything to equal Borolin."

Rs. 1/4 per bottle of all chemists or direct from Borolin Impost. Depot, 298, Bazar Road, Bandra, (Bombay).

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SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE OPPOSITE THE ADAMJI PEERBHAI MILLS AND NEAR TARDEO POST OFFICE AT TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Joharmal Moolchand, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 30th day of April 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ebji Umarsey and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of March 1914 and made between the said Mortgagor Ebjee Umarsey of the one part and the said Mortgagees Messrs. Joharmal Moolchand of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Tardeo Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1690 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Mithibai Jamsetji Parekh, on or towards the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Liladhar Haridas and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 357 New No. 13871, Old Survey Nos. 145 and 146 New Survey No. 3/7023 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 21 and 3730 and Street No. 89 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, etc., intending purchasers are requested to apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhoddas at their Office No. 79 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned during business hours.

AUCTION SALE OF OMNIBUS MOTOR CAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Auction rooms opposite the Post Office in Apollo Street Fort, by order of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Lala Rama and Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Dwarkanath Harishchandra and Bijaram Asscjee Sav.

1 "Penhard" 40 H.-P. Omnibus Body motor Car No. 204 to seat 16 persons in good order

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Factory Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Army Clothing Factory, Alexandra Docks, (entrance from the "Red" (Gate) Unserviceable Clothing comprising Frocks, Trousers, Flannel shirts, Shorts Jerseys, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th April 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES

EVERY EVENING

AT 6-45 & 10.

MARVELLOUS SUCCESS OF THE

RED CROSS FILM.

"THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN BOMBAY."

TAKEN BY VERNON & Co.

SHOWING:

ARRIVAL OF HOSPITAL SHIP, SCENES AT THE DOCKS, DISTRIBUTING WOUNDED AMONG BOMBAY'S TWELVE HOSPITALS, H. E. LADY WILLINGDON AT DOCKS, TALKING TO THE WOUNDED TURKISH PRISONERS CHEERING UP BRITONS AND INDIANS, DAILY MOTOR DRIVES. SCENES AT LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL, LEAVING FOR HILL STATIONS BY AMBULANCE TRAINS, AT MARINE LINES HOSPITAL, NATIVE ENTERTAINMENTS.

PICNIC AT ELEPHANTA CAVES, SCENES IN THE HARBOUR.

IN ADDITION TO THIS FILM:—

"A SOUL AT STAKE."

Two reel drama in which Orient and Occident clash and a girl is in the balance.

and

"THE MADCAP QUEEN OF CORONA."

Two parts comedy drama of the Near East featuring sword-play and intrigue, adventure and love-making.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE"

Showing:—The King and Queen in the City,—Pneumatic Bomb Thrower testing under service conditions,—Austrian Prisoners at work in France etc.,

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p.m.

'STILL WATERS RUN DEEP'

Featuring

LADY TREE

The Fine Old Comedy tells of how a man who is a mere nobody in his own house is led by unsought events to take his rightful place as number one.

AN ENGLISH FILM

Taken amidst English environments

PATHE'S TOPICAL GAZETTE.

MORE STARTLING EVENTS!
AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE SIXTH INSTALMENT

9,000 FEET

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"IRON CLAW!"

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"IRON CLAW!"

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"MASK"

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At 3-30 and 5-15

AND

EVERY NIGHT

7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

SHORTLY COMING

"MILLION DOLLAR GIRL."

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

GAIETY —THEATRE—EDWARDES.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE

GAIETY REVUE and MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

presents

The Season's Greatest Hit

A Grand Indian Spectacular

BURLESQUE REVUE

THE GORGEOUS EAST

OR

LIFE IN A HAREM

SEE

THE GRAND DURBAR SCENE

AND

THE SPLENDOUR OF EASTERN COURTS.

The Celebrated

HAREM DANCE

BY

THE GAIETY QUARTETTE

The Revue will be Preceded by

HUGE VAUDEVILLES

And a Cinema drama

THURSDAY NEXT 3rd MAY

GRAND MILITARY REVUE

THE

GIRLS OF THE BLUE HUSSARS

SATURDAY NEXT

The Most Sensational Film of the year

THE

GOLDEN ARROW

at

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Telephone. 1882.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

The largest and most beautiful Theatre in the East.

Trams from all over the City stop right at the Door.

Thrice Nightly : 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

A PATHE GOLD ROOSTER

'A WOMAN'S FIGHT.'

'A WOMAN'S FIGHT.'

A play that will appeal to the heart and best human instincts.

'A WOMAN'S FIGHT'

The story of a girl, who from being a pawn in life's game, became its Queen and from a life of coarseness and brutality through sheer force of will, became a power for good and beauty.

'A WOMAN'S FIGHT'

A play with a driving force, featuring Geraldine O'Brien, one of the younger school of actresses who is destined to reach the topmost niche in the climb for fame.

A LUCKY MISTAKE

is always welcome

A WEEK'S BAG OF TOPICAL NEWS

as brought by

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIERE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

Presents.

A GREAT WAR DRAMA

"ARMS AND THE WOMAN."

IN 5 ACTS.

A Tense Drama of Emotion, of wonderful Situations and stirring Climaxes.

TIME

7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.

MARY NASH.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WIN Rs. 10,00,000.

The Imperial is giving away two War Lottery Tickets every Saturday and Sunday.

"YOU HAVE GOT ME

THIS TIME BASS, BUT IT'S MY TURN NEXT'

ULTUS

ULTUS AND THE SECRET OF THE NIGHT

ULTUS

The most exciting and convincing melodrama full of clever "stunts" being the third instalment of the "ULTUS" Serial in which Conway Bass, the detective, for once triumphs.

See ULTUS and Conway Bass face to face To-night!

OLYMPIA

THE FIRST AND FOREMOST

Serial Play House

[S. K. N.] SANDHURST ROAD (West).

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA.

Near Crawford Market.

Tel. 1882.

TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45, 10-30.

THE DIAMOND TRUST
THE DIAMOND TRUST
THE DIAMOND TRUST

A four-act drama unique in plot, with pretty little scraps about every four hundred feet. The plot deals with the theft of a valuable chemicle formula for making artificial diamonds and the efforts of the gang to steel it.

USUAL HALF RATES.

SEE IT—YOU ARE SURE TO LIKE IT.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS.

Booksellers & Publishers

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	28 0
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Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 8.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 28.

The feeble disturbance in north-west India persists and there has been local rain in the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, and Sind with few falls in the United Provinces and Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are Simla three quarters of an inch, Belgaum half an inch.

Forecast:—Local rain in north Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West frontier Provinces.

SIMLA, April 29.

Conditions are still slightly unsettled over north-west India and a few isolated light falls of rain have occurred there while the temperature continued low.

Forecast:—A few falls in Assam and the Punjab hills.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th April 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.805 Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.4 "
Dew Point	72.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.702 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89 8 "
Minimum do.	79.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	172 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	28	m 3 11	23 11	28	m 8 56	18 7
		4 11a	25 4		10 56a	20 11
Sun.	29	m 4 8	23 2	29	m 9 52	19 7
		5 6a	24 10			
Mon.	30	m 5 22	22 11	30	m 0 26	20 9
	May	m 6 9a	24 7	May	11 8a	20 3
Tues	1	m 6 51	23 3	1	m 1 26	20 2
		7 16a	24 9		0 43a	20 6
Wed	2	m 8 15	24 0	2	m 2 11	19 4
		8 16a	25 1		1 58a	20 2
Thur	3	m 9 8	25 4	3	m 2 49	18 6
		9 2a	25 7		2 54a	19 9
Fri.	4	m 9 51	26 1	4	m 3 23	17 6
		9 40a	26 1		3 40a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 28 (Saturday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 6h. 59m.
" 29 (Sunday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 0m.
" 30 (Monday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 0m.
May 1 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 0m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 0m.
" 3 (Thursday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 1m.
" 4 (Friday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, April 21st, 7h. 31-3m. p.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 10h. 52-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, May 7th, 8h. 13 3m a.m.; Last Quarter 14th, 7h. 17-9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 28th April 1917 was 30.050 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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COMMENCING SATURDAY MAY 5th.

— IMPERIAL —

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

Based on a scientific research of the highest order.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	11,000
" " to Continent ..	..	..	1,000
Futures at New York May ..	..	..	20 14
" " July ..	..	..	19.95
" " October ..	..	..	18.94
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..	..	20 40
" " Orleans ..	..	..	19.38
Futures at New Orleans May ..	..	..	19.34
" " July ..	..	..	19.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	..	..	18
Demand Bills	..	..	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars ..	..	..	74¼
			Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	..	..	60,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	..	..	33,000
" " to France and Continent	..	..	41,000
" " to Japan ..	..	..	..
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..	..	1,030,000
" " at Interior Port ..	..	..	923,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 27th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April May Buyers	610
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Sellers	590
Toria Rapeseed per ton April-May Buyers ..	590

LINSEED.

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers Quiet	680

COTTONSEED

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Sellers	400

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 28.

The market remains quiet with only a small business doing in contracts for May and May/June delivery, and prices are easier.

At a meeting held to-day it was decided to do business in New Crop, in the Marwadi bazaar, on the rules and conditions of the Bombay Cotton Exchange. In the afternoon business in New Crop was commenced at Colaba. Good Broach April 1918 was done at Rs. 373, and afterwards at Rs. 375/76; and Fully Good Bengal January 1918 at Rs. 280 to Rs. 281/2. Prices are without the 5½ per cent. discount.

The Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were closed this afternoon, being Saturday.

QUOTATIONS 5 P.M.

Fine Broach May, Rs. 406.
Fine K/A May, Rs. 371/2.
Fine M. G Bengal May, Rs. 304/5.
Good M. G. Westerns May/June, Rs. 403/4.
Good H. G. Westerns May/June, Rs. 393/4.
Good Sawginned May/June, Rs. 393.
Good M. G. Coompta May/June, Rs. 410/11.

Bombay, April 29.

QUOTATION 3-30 P.M.

Fine Broach M. G. May 398.
Fine K/A May 366 nominal.
Fine M. G. Bengal May, 300.
Good M. G. Western May/June, 400.
Good H. G. Western May/June, 390.
Good Sawginned D. May/June, 390.
Good M. G. Coompta May/June, 410.
NEW CROP.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Jan. 1918, 268.
Good Broach April 1918, 362.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 28th April 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	302	300	290	..	Ready
	..	304	..	..	1/25 May 17
Bengals (M G)	..	..	281	..	1/25 Jan. 18
Seinde-Punjab (M G)	302	302	292	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M G)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Jaina (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	335	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	355	..	Ready
Nanduri M.G. Good (Fair Staple.)	..	..	..	..	
Akola Khaing.	..	365	345	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	370	..	..	1/25 May 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	363	343	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	..	..	..	..	
Pooigaum (M.G.)	..	368	350	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	373	358	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Nagpore	..	380	365	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.	..	..	..	..	
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	382	367	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Broach (M.G.)	..	410	408	406	Ready
	..	407	..	371	1/25 May 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	410	400	..	Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Matala (M.G.)	..	338	326	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	409	Ready & .. May/June 17
Sawgd. Barwar	..	..	..	388	Ready
	..	..	..	394	May/June 17
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	404	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	394	May/June 17
	..	..	..	415	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	411	May/June 17
	..	..	..	413	Ready
	..	..	..	409	May/June 17

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th instant:—

Cotton	16,720	bales.
Wheat	79,460	cwts.
Linseed	22,889	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed, etc.	2,593	"
Gingellyseed	Nil.	"
Poppyseed	1,936	"
Groundnuts	14,828	"
Castorseed	6,376	"
Rice	12,577	"
Myrabollams	2,892	"
Cottonseed	1,469	"
Mowraseed	Nil.	"
Gram	3,793	"
Joowar	2,021	"
Maize	Nil.	"
Barley	3,988	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 28th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Bail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	44	0	0	0	0	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30 ..	44	0	0	0	0	0
" Karachi Bangla ..	44	0	0	0	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
" " Cawnpore ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	0	12	0	7	2	0

Linseed, Brown Bold ..	..	8	7	0	8	13 0
" " Tinn ..	..	7	8	0	7	14 0
Teelseed, White 85.15 ..	..	46	0	0	8	12 0
" Gajar 75 25 ..	..	44	0	0	8	6 0
" Gajar 50 50 ..	..	42	9	0	8	2 0
" Black	..	36	0	0	7	8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	..	6	10	0	7	0 0
Groundnuts	..	37	0	0	..	..
Mowraseed	..	4	0	0	4	4 0
Jawa	..	30	0	0	4	4 0
Arandi	..	36	0	0	7	8 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	8	4	9
Linseed May.. ..	9	2	0
" Sept.	9	10	0
Wheat White Aug.-Sept. ..	9	9	3
Jawa April-May	4	5	0
Poppyseed April/May ..	7	0	0

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

From Bombay by rail on 26th April, 1917.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	6	6,974
B. B. & C. I. Railway	8	9,535

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

1 box gold coins from Aden Rs. 14,500. Importer T. Namchand and Co.

94 bars silver from Japan Rs. 2,25,215. Importer M. B. Kaisha, Ltd.

1 package rupees from African Ports Rs. 216. Importer Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

BULLION.

Bombay, April 28.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-5.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 91-12.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 92.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 90-9.

EXCHANEG.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Francs 183.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Francs 192½.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong, Rs. 171¾.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, Rs. 255¼.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 150½.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan is quoted at 80.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady, but later on it was quiet due to bulls selling. The market closed quiet.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,400 to 1,382/8, Madhawjis from 1,555 to 1,550, Fazulbhoys from 610 to 600, Nagpurs from 2,240 to 2,220, Swedeshis from 1,650 to 1,645, Indore-Malwa from 390 to 382/8, Indian Bleachings from 270 to 267/8, Crescents from 181¼ to 178¾.

Tata Iron Ordys were placed between 220 and 215, and Defds were quiet at 895. Katni Ordys were steady at 247/8 and Defds at 900.

Shivrajpurs were quiet at 38, Central India Mining at 40, Bombay-Burmas at 910, Bombay Tramways at 295, Tata Hydros at 1,090.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing under date March 22nd say:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England Gold reserve against its Note issue shows a slight increase of £32,335, as compared with last week's return.

The movements of gold reported from New York have not been of much importance. A total of about £600,000 has been shipped, or engaged for shipment, from there, chiefly to South America.

SILVER.

The condition of the market during the week has been apathetic. Arrivals have been small until to-day, when a large consignment from America was delivered.

There has been a certain amount of general demand, and some Bear covering on the part of the Indian bazaars, but not sufficient to raise the price substantially, except on the 19th instant when a rise of 1/4d. was recorded. This was promptly lost on the 20th idem, since when there has been scarcely any movement.

The Bear position of the Indian bazaars in this market, which had been increased considerably of late, has been reduced to some extent, possibly owing to the steadier tone of the Shanghai exchange, to which we refer below. The possibility of further covering at lower prices suggests a steady undertone.

The Shanghai exchange has shown a moderate recovery—this is not in favour of fresh sales of importance from China.

As will be seen below, a reduction of 24 lakhs has taken place in the silver holding of the Indian Treasuries. Although this is not in itself large, it is the first time since February 7th that the demand for coin has exceeded the addition from new purchases of silver combined with the receipts from the influx of taxes.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in Lakhs of Rupees as follow:—

	Feb. 28	Mar. 7	Mar. 15
Notes in Circulation ...	8662	8715	8623
Reserve in Silver Coin and bullion	1821	1941	1917
Gold coin and Bullion in India	1216	1223	1231
Gold in England	892	818	743

The stock in Shanghai on 17th March consisted of about 31,500,000 ounces in Sycee, and 17,600,000 dollars, as compared with about 31,000,000 ounces in Sycee, and 16,500,000 dollars on 10th March, 1917. Just a year ago it was 1,302 Bars, and about 41,000,000 ounces in Sycee, exclusive of dollars.

Quotations for Bar Silver per ounce Standard:—

March 16th 35 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 17th 35 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 19th 36 3/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 20th 35 15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 21st 35 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 22nd 35 7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 35.948.

Bank Rate 5½ per cent.

Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

For your Infant or Invalid

Benger's Food is appetising and delicious. Even the milk used to prepare it is made lighter and easier to digest!

In the tin one food may look like another, but there the resemblance of any other food to Benger's ends.

BENGER'S Food

while being prepared becomes blended into a dainty cream *by a gentle first process of digestion*, self-contained in the Food.

To this, and to its great nutritive power, Benger's owes its unique position as *"the Food the Doctor ordders"*

From an M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

"I am a Specialist in Diseases in Children, and am using Benger's Food extensively in my practice."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:

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2951

BESSHO & Co.'s

CLEARANCE

SALE

COMMENCES FROM

TO-DAY

AT

Hornby Road, Fort.

LOOK FOR SWEEPING BARGAINS!

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GHANT ROAD.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 22nd of Avan, 1286.
Mahomedan: 8th of Rajjahul-Murajab, 1335.
Hindu: 5th Sud of Vaishak, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 14m.; Sunset: 6h. 59m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan will be closed at the G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, May 1.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society. An "At Home" of Members and friends at 6 Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, and Australia will be closed at the G. P. O. at 8 a.m. to-day, instead of on 30th instant, as previously notified.

WEDNESDAY, May 2.

Their Excellencies hold a Reception at Government House, Mahableshwar, at 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 3.

Homeward Mails will be closed at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters accepted up to 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, May 4.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance on Tennis Court, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, to-day, "The Scamps," at 6 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6-30; 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45
Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Future of the Empire	6
India's Seaborne Trade	6
Primary Education in Bombay	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
An Echo of the Inquisition	5
Bombay University	10
Bombay Police Courts	10
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Exemption Tribunal	8
Upheld the Birkehead Tradition	9
THE WEATHER	3
COMMERCIAL	4

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[Correspondents are reminded that we cannot undertake to enter into any discussion regarding rejected letters to the Editor or rejected M.S.S. of any description.]

O.H.M.S.:—The correspondence on the subject regarding which you wrote has been closed.

Jhaverchand Kalidas Meghani and "Passenger":—Unless you can put your complaints in a more concise and clear form we cannot spare the space for them.

"Sufferer":—The grievance to which you refer has often been the subject of strong comment in our columns and we shall doubtless deal with it again ere long.

"A Ratepayer":—Correspondents whose handwriting is so bad as yours should get their letters typed. Apparently you have a typewriter at your disposal.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KAPADIA.—At Matheran suddenly of heart-failure on Sunday, 29th April, Ratanbai wife of Pestonji Navroji Kapadia, and daughter of the late Dorabji Hormusji Kapadia.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

April 30.

Drills for the week ending Saturday May 5th.—
Monday 30th: 7-15 a.m. Riding School Fort.
6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for members of all Troops, Volunteer Club.
Orderly N. C. O's. Sergt. Partridge and Corpl. Smith.
Tuesday 1st May:—7-15 a.m. A & B Troops Independent Troop drill Fort.
6-45 a.m. C & D Troops Santa Cruz.
6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for members of all Troops Volunteer Club.
Orderly N. C. O's. Sergt. Hearson and Corpl. Herbert.
Wednesday 2nd:—7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort.
6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for members of all Troops Volunteer Club.
Orderly N. C. O's. Sergt. Sadler and Corpl. Jones.
Thursday 3rd May:—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade A. B. C. and D. Troops.
4-30 p.m. Range Practice at Colaba for members of A. Troop except Recruits.
Friday 4th May:—7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort.
7-15 a.m. Musketry Class for Recruits, Volunteer Club.
Saturday 5th May:—7-15 a.m. Riding School, Fort.
6-45 a.m. Riding School, Salsette.
4-30 p.m. Range Practice, Colaba Range, for members of B. Troops and Motor Cyclists, except Recruits.
Sunday 6th May:—7-30 a.m. Range practice, Santa Cruz Range, for C. & D. Troops.

Musketry.

Members attending Musketry Class must bring Rifles.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, Lt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April 30.

No. 27. Indian Defence Force:—Preliminary Training will commence on May 1st under Company arrangements.
No. 41-50 Class. All members of the C in this Class, who have not been medically Examined must present themselves for Medical Examination at one or other of the following centres in Bombay on or after May 2nd and up to May 5th, 1917, inclusive between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. or between the hours of 2-30 p.m. and 6 p.m.
Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital-West Entrance *Victoria War Hospital-Main Entrance.
Alexandra War Hospital.—No. 2 Shed Alexandra Dock.
Every man must produce his registration certificate at this Examination.
Men over 41, who belong or are posted to this Corps will be required to attend the drills notified ,unless exempted on Medical Grounds.
No. 28.—Machine Gun Courses—Will paradt as usual.
No. 29. Signallers:—Applicants for vacancies in the Signal Section should apply to 2nd-Lieut Aldred.
No. 30. Active Service: Reinforcements are required for Indian Volunteer Machine Gun Company in East Africa. Men willing to serve should apply to the Adjutant immediately.
No. 31. Extract from Gazette of India, Army Department. Dated 13th April 1917, is republished for information:—
No. 566. B. V. Rifles.—William Rutton Searle Sharpe to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 22nd February 1917.
No. 32. Command:—Captain. W. R. S. Sharpe, will take over command of "H" Coy. from this date.
No. 33. Appointment. The C. O. is pleased to make the following appointment in the Signal Section:—
No. 7938 Cyclist E. C. Combridge to be temporary Lance Corpl. and to be attached to Signal Section.
No. 34. Transfer:—No. 7899. Vol. J. Sequira is transferred from "C" Coy. to "D" Company from this date.
No. 35. Lecture:—Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., will lecture on "The Training of a new Battalion" at the Volunteer Club on Monday April 30th at 6-30 p.m. All Officers and N. C. Officers must attend.
No. 36. Instructors Course:—Parade daily except Monday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters.

Company Orders.

No. 37. Every Officer and man undergoing Preliminary Training shall be bound to attend any parade during the period for which he may be warned. Leave of any parade must be obtained beforehand.
No. 38. Parades:—"A" Company will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday at 7-15 a.m.
"B" Company will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday at 7 a.m.
"C" Company will parade at headquarters on Tuesday at 7-15 a.m.
"D" Company will parade at Telegraph Quarters at 7-15 a.m. Tuesday May 1st.
"E" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday May 2nd.
"F" Company will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Tuesday May 1st.
"G" Company will parade daily at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. commencing on Tuesday May 1st. Dress:—Shirts and Shorts.
"H" Company will parade at Yellow Gate Alexandra Dock at 6 p.m. on Tuesday May 1st. Commencing on Wednesday May 2nd parades will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5-15 p.m. at the same place.
"J" Company will parade at Headquarters Tuesday May 1st at 7-15 a.m.
"Motor Cyclist Section" will parade at Headquarters on Wednesday May 2nd at 7-30 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, April 30.

280 Drill and Instruction—Parades for the week ending 5th May 1917:—
At Headquarters—
Parade daily at 6-30 a.m.
All non-efficients of the season 1916-17 and all recruits residing in Poona will attend.
Officers and N. C. O.'s Musketry instruction (Voluntary) daily commencing this day (Monday) 30th at 7 a.m.
Buglers—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
381 Equipment.—Equipment will be issued at the Armoury to all members of the Poona Rifles U.D.F. residing in Poona between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily except Sundays.
382 Extract.—The following extract from Station orders dated 28th April 1917, is republished for information:—
"Bounds 63—It is notified for information that the Electric Lighting Power Station at Wanowrie is strictly out of bounds for all troops."
"Hospitals 66—It is notified for information of all concerned that the visiting days at the Deccan British War Hospital are Thursdays and Sundays between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m."

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

HOME RULE LEAGUE FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League has opened a Free Reading Room and Library at the Rooms of the Branch at 231, Hornby Road, Fort. The Library is open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.), every day, and books are issued to members as well as to non-members.

PINHEY MEMORIAL MEDAL,

FOR DECCAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

The Hyderabad Archaeological Society have decided that a Gold Medal be instituted to commemorate the memory of Sir Alexander Pinhey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the Founder and first President of the Society.

REGULATIONS.

(1) The 'Pinhey Memorial Gold Medal' shall be awarded triennially for the best work on Deccan Archaeology or History, in accordance with the subjoined conditions.

(2) The competition shall be open to scholars in any part of the world.

(3) Competitors shall submit a thesis on any subject chosen by themselves relating to Deccan Archaeology or History. The thesis should be an unpublished work, or, if published, it should not have been published more than two years before its submission for the Pinhey Medal.

(4) Thesis for the first competition will be received up to the end of October, 1918, and subsequently in the October of every third year, *e.g.*, in October, 1921, 1924, and so on.

(5) If the selected thesis is an unpublished work, the Society, at the recommendation of the Council, shall have the right to publish it in the Society's *Journal*.

(6) If in the opinion of the Council none of the thesis submitted in any year are of special value, the Medal shall not be awarded in that year.

(7) If thesis is written in any language other than English, the competitor shall furnish an English translation thereof.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT

PROF. PARSHARAMRAO'S CISCUS

The opening performance of Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus took place before a very crowded house on Saturday last. It is the boast of the Company that they have got the best performing animals, whether tigers or lions, or domesticated animals like horses, etc., and the visitor naturally expects something more than he sees in the ordinary circuses, and it must be said to the credit of Prof. Parsharamrao that this boast is justified to a great extent. The horses especially show a great deal of intelligence, more akin to human, than animal. The gymnastic feats of the boys and girls on the horizontal, and parallel bars and trapezes are also very excellent; the balancing tricks specially are in a class by themselves, and some of them are extraordinary. Apart from the crude and their practical jokes, sometimes bordering on the vulgar, the show on the whole is fine, and deserves patronage.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

When the Red Cross film "The Sick and Wounded in Bombay" was shown at the Royal Opera House during the week-end large crowds attended and displayed considerable enthusiasm. It is the general opinion that no finer film has ever been taken than this, and the cause of the wounded will be greatly benefited by its exhibition. Everybody in Bombay should visit the Royal Opera House and see it. There are also two good short dramas and the latest Pathe Gazette in the bill.

WEST END CINEMA.

A really exciting film based upon a crime committed a thousand years ago is the star picture at the West End Cinema this week. For some little time a different class of picture has been shown here but there can be no denying that patrons like sensational subjects best, for the crowded week-end audiences applauded every thrilling situation. A good comic picture and a topical gazette complete a good and varied bill.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BENEFIT CONCERT.

We have received the following:—"The concert organised by the Nursing Sisters of the Parsi Nursing Division, St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, Bombay and Khan Bahadur B. D. Padumji and held at the Excelsior Theatre on the 12th instant, realized a net sum of Rs. 1,401/4. A cheque for that amount has been sent to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. The Secretary of the fund has asked Mrs. Gilder, Superintendent of the Parsi Nursing Division, to convey the thanks of her Excellency Lady Willingdon, and the Committee to all who contributed towards making the concert a success."

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	..
" " to Continent	..
Futures at New York May	20.24+26
" " July	20.20+25
" " Oct.	19.30+36
Spot Cotton at New York	20.65+25
" Orleans	..
Futures at New Orleans May	19.53+19
" " July	19.30+25

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, April 28th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	11,571,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	229,000
East Indian " "	139,000
American " "	30,54 000
Other " "	56,000
Total Sales	43,000
East Indian Sales	100
Total Speculation	6,000
" Export	—
East Indian "	..
" " Stock	24,000
" " Forwarded	1,200
" " Actual Export	400
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	160,000
East Indian Afloat	21 000
Total Afloat	120,000

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, April 24.

Bar Silver Spot 37 3/16.
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian buying firm.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 13/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 4 3/8.

	London, April 28th.
Bar Silver Spot	37 9/16

WAR LOANS.

	London, April 23rd.
3½% 1925—1928	£87½ —½
4½% 1925—1945	£92⅝ +⅛
5% New	£95 ¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 23rd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	85
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Feb.-March	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat. 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Buyers	610
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton April-May Sellers	590
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Apr.-May Sellers	670
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sellers	400
Toria Rapeseed per ton April-May Buyers	630

LINSEED

Linseed Calcutta April-May Sellers	610
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.	

London, April 24th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£130½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42£

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept	21/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	21/7½
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	21/8½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July Sept.	23/1½
do. do. Bombay July-Sept.	23/4½
do. do Karachi July Sept.	23/5½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	2/11½

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

A crowded meeting of Home-Rulers and others was held on Saturday evening in the Morarji Gokaldas Hall, under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League for the purpose of celebrating the first anniversary of the League.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, editor of the "Mahratta," presided. Dr. M. B. Velkar moved the election of the Chairman by observing that such demonstrations were necessary to drive deeper into the minds of the people the idea of liberty, fraternity and equality, and referred to similar celebrations in England and America.

Mr. Baburao Gokhale (of Poona) referred to the decision of the High Court of Bombay in accepting the Home Rule agitation as a legitimate agitation and asked people to become members of the Home Rule League without fear.

Mr. Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya said the idea of Home Rule had been well spread among the agricultural classes, who were now eager to hear more on the subject from competent persons. He admonished young men to go and live among the agriculturists and teach them what the Home Rule agitation meant.

Mr. Horniman said he had come as a spectator and a listener, but he gladly accepted the opportunity of the Chairman's invitation to speak and express his sympathy with the work of the Home Rule League. He criticised Sir Michael O'Dwyer's recent speech in the Punjab Council and his description of Home Rule as a chimera. In view of the admission that the people of the Punjab were thoroughly loyal and that it was entirely due to their patriotism and loyalty that attempts to raise a revolution in the Punjab had entirely failed, he asked how, in reason, Sir Michael O'Dwyer could say that the arrival of Messrs. Tilak and Pal would set the province in a blaze. He thought the real reason was that far from being a chimera, Sir Michael O'Dwyer realised that Home Rule had become a living practical issue. Repressive measures and attempts to gag discussion on the question of Home Rule might be taken as a healthy sign that it had become too practical an issue to be tolerated by people who held such views as those of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He concluded by referring to the messages sent recently by Mr. Lloyd George to India and Russia, and observed that Mr. Lloyd George described one of the ideals for which the war was being waged and the ideal which India shared to be the ideal of popular Government. Could England refuse to give India what she was helping the Empire to fight for in Europe, after all her sacrifices of blood and treasure?

Mr. Joseph Baptista expressed satisfaction at the success which the Home Rule agitation had hitherto attained. He disclaimed any idea on the part of Home Rulers to eclipse the Indian National Congress, which was a representative body to focus public opinion in India and to express peoples' grievances. The Home Rule League, he said, was an organisation with limited activities and they were content to be the handmaid of the Congress. Home Rule aimed at the reduction of the power of the Bureaucracy, whom he asked to recognise the legitimacy of the aspirations of the Indian people. He also asked the officials not to abuse their powers and arrest the political propaganda of Home Rule. He further asked the officials not to do anything whereby Indians would lose confidence in them, and referred to the regrettable Ghandhi incident, which lately took place in Bihar. He expressed regret that the advice given by Lord Willingdon to the political agitators in the country could not be followed, because their point of view must be placed before the powers that be, with reference to the plan of the reconstruction of the Empire, that was under the consideration of England and the Dominions.

The Chairman said that as the meeting was not composed of Home Rulers alone, he did not propose to state all that the League had done in the course of last year, but promised to make such a statement at Nasik on the 17th May next before the special conference of the Home Rulers. He took a cursory view of the work done by the League during the last year and said that about Rs. 15,000 were collected as subscriptions and that about 85,000 copies of circulars, dealing with Home Rule literature, were distributed.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting was dissolved.

HOME RULE LEAGUE AT BELGAUM.

CELEBRATION OF FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

(From a Correspondent.)

The 28th April being the first anniversary of the foundation of the Home Rule League celebrated here its birth-place with great enthusiasm. The Karnatak branch prays to the Almighty to bless Lokmanya Tilak the founder with long life devoted wholly to the service of the motherland.

A crowded meeting was held under the presidentship of the Hon. Belvi when speeches on home rule were delivered. Later a social gathering of the local home rulers was held in the league office to consider the ways and means for propagandist work.

WAR LOAN POST OFFICE SECTION.

	on 28-4-1917. Rs.	Total up to date. Rs.
War Loan	100-0	1,20,400-0
War Bonds	1,125-0	3,87,775-0
Cash Certificates	5,944-8	5,00,277-0
Total Rs.	7,169-8	10,08,452-0

LEGISLATIVE POLICY IN MODERN STATES.

SIR N. CHANDARVARKER AT INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Sir Narayan Chandarvarker delivered an inaugural address on "The Basis of Legislative Policy in Modern States" at the first meeting of the Indian Liberal Club on Saturday night. The following is a summary of the address.

There are three methods of political study, (1) the metaphysical, such as Plato's, Aristotle's and Bentham's, which is the *a priori* method; (2) the historical, which is Maine's, and (3) the humanistic or democratic which was John Bright's. Each has its advantage and disadvantage. The first brings out the ideal in man but makes a politician a mere theorist. The second brings out the experience of man but makes him a reactionary. The third humanises the student but turns him into a demagogue. A political student must, therefore, combine all the three methods. It is only by such combined study that we can understand how such words as Liberty, Nationality, Democracy, and Self-Government, so often used in our days, have passed through different stages until each has now a meaning not contemplated in previous periods of history. For instance, liberty, which meant formerly freedom under a Government which governed the least has now come to mean liberty under a democracy. . . . . of a Government of the people by the people for the people, of which it is now pointed out that instead of governing least it governs most by laws restricting individual liberty which the most autocratic king could not have dreamt of.

FOREIGN INFLUENCE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Referring to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's dictum that good government is no substitute for self-government, Sir Narayan said that tested by the three methods of political study it meant not that self-government, however tyrannical is to be preferred to a foreign government, however benevolent, but that a foreign government, however good did not lead to self-government. Sir Narayan instanced the case of countries in Europe, including England, where self-government would have been killed in the earlier stages of their history but for foreign influences. For instance, the Barons could not have succeeded in winning the Magna Carta from King John if they had not been led and supported by foreign powers and especially by the influence of foreign church. All progressive Government therefore which leads to self-government is a Government by law. Legislative policy therefore is the test. Dealing with the course of it from the ancient times to now in modern states especially England, Sir Narayan drew attention to one outstanding feature of that policy in all democratic states; how these democracies with individual liberty for their watchword have been enacting laws restricting it by by arming their legislation executive departments and officers of the State with both *legislative* and *judicial* powers. How is this to be accounted for? In answering that question Sir Narayan traced the history of the legislative policy in democratic states through its three main stages marked respectively by forces (1) of custom, (2) of competition and (3) of co-operation which the present stage in our own times shows in all democratic States.

THE LAISSEZ FAIRE.

Sir Narayan pointed out how the individualistic theory called the *laissez faire* doctrine of legislation and administration which prevailed in England in the nineteenth century had been influenced by the English Common Law, by Bentham's utilitarianism, by the Puritan and Wesleyan and by Darwin's theory of the "Survival of the Fittest" how that English spirit of individualism and individual liberty had irresistibly and silently led to socialistic legislation since 1872, particularly in England; and how individualistic lawyers and politicians like Coke and Eldon and haters of Socialism like Lord Shaftsbury and Bentham had unconsciously laid the foundation of the present day legislative policy of England which is more socialistic than individualistic.

SOCIAL SPIRIT OF BRTIISH LEGISLATION.

Sir Narayan combated the idea of some jurists and constitutional lawyers that the present social spirit of British legislation had been borrowed by England from Germany since Germany introduced it in her own country in 1881. The German spirit of social legislation was, when it was initiated in 1881, distinctly pointed out by the Emperor in his message to the Reichstag to have been aimed against democratic movements. In England in spite of the individualistic spirit of the Common Law, the *feudal* element has run British politics since the time of William the Conqueror, to graft on the individualistic spirit of freedom the social spirit of legislation. *The Magna Carta* was a social measure because it was a *feudal Charter*. When Hampden refused to pay the tax called shipmoney, he took his stand not on any abstract right but upon the *feudal* character of the Charter. As to the increasing tendency of English legislation since 1872 to arm executive officers with legislative and judicial powers, Sir Narayan pointed out at some length that that had been rendered necessary by the industrial character of the times which made the age,—an age of expert in all the grades of social life and business of modern society.

DANGER OF MODERN LEGISLATIVE POLICY.

It is said that that is the danger of modern legislative policy, of turning a Democracy with its watchward of liberty into *Bureaucracy* ruled by official experts who are one-eyed. But the evil is one yhich it is said to be remediable by the Democracy itself, because if its executive officers, who exercise legislation and judicial powers go wrong, the democracy is at hand to change the officers and correct the evil. This principle is sound in theory but not easily realisable in practice and therefore the salvation of liberty in democratic states lies in understanding a democratic Government to mean a Government which secures equality of opportunity in point of education, sanitation, employment etc. to all classes and especially to the less favoured classes and thereby enables the people to find out the best man intellectually and morally to rule it, e. g., the English Democracy has now found its Lloyd George. A community developing on industrial lines cannot avoid legislation of the kind mentioned.

TWO CONDITIONS OF POPULAR LEGISLATION.

Sir Narayan then dealt with the question of how far British legislation in India has reproduced the present social character of the British legislation in Great Britain. Such legislation of a democratic character has also been a prominent feature of British legislation and policy in India. Sir Narayan gave instances of that and pointed out that in England such legislation had come to be prevalent and popular only since 1872 and the importance of that lay in two facts viz. (1) that in 1867 the franchise was extended to the working classes and (2) that in 1870 compulsory education was introduced in the community. Till 1858 the British masses hated British legislation; from 1850 to 1870 they were a bit indifferent and said: "Let us alone." Since 1872 they have welcomed social legislation rendered necessary by the industrial character of the times. The basis of such legislation is two-fold to make it popular (1) *Compulsory Education* and (2) *Representative Government*. How far these two conditions apply and ought to apply to India where too such legislation has been more or less familiar since 1872 is a question calling for separate treatment.

Official and Personal.

Major General and Mrs. James; Mr. and Mrs. Brendon; Colonel and Mrs. Jennings and Mrs. Corbould Warren arrived at Government House on Friday.

H. H. the Lady Ali Shah; the Minor Chief and Rani of Phalton and the Swami Mahabhagavat of Kurtkoti visited their Excellencies on Saturday morning.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP FINAL.

RANGERS (1) BEAT BACHELORS (0).

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

In the Beighton Hockey Tournament final, the Rangers beat the Bachelors by one goal to nil after a very fast and exciting game of the season. On the day's play the Bachelors, who hail from Dacca, should have won. Their scientific combination elicited applause every now and then. During the second half the Bachelors were all over the Rangers and were unlucky in not scoring at least on two occasions. General Strange presided and Mrs. Strange handed over the trophies.

"ELTON" HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(1) Parsee Trinity H. C. beat B. E. S. H. School "A" 2-0.
(2) * International H. C. beat. All-Bandra H. C. 4-0.

MONDAY.

Semi Finals.

(1) St. Mary's H. School v. Parsee Trinity H. C.
(2)* International H. C. beat. All-or all Bandra.

* A protest has been lodged in this match. The decision will be announced on Monday.

THE LATE DR. WORDSWORTH.

As the date of the death of the late Principal of the Elphinstone College is not generally known on this side, the following letter from his niece received by Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, will prove interesting reading:—

24-3-17.

Dear Sir,—Your letter to my uncle Mr. William Wordsworth (of the 6th January 1917) was received by him with much pleasure and he was intending to answer it when he was struck down with mortal sickness and after three weeks of great suffering borne with uncomplaining patience and resignation his noble spirit was released without a pang on March 7th at 1 p.m. We buried him in Rome in the English Cemetery where Keats and Shelley rest, and his grave lies close to that of his Baby Brother who died in Rome 74 years ago, but who had always lived in the heart of the truest friend and relation the world has ever known. His mighty intellect was never clouded to the last day of health, his Homer Virgil and the "Greek Epigrams" were always to his hand and were studied for hours daily.

I am writing to you as I had the good fortune to learn your name and address from my uncle, perhaps you would kindly communicate this sad intelligence to any other of his old pupils in whatever manner seems most suitable to you.

My uncle was in his 82nd year and died at the Eden Hotel, Rome.—Yours in much sadness.

EMMELINE D. KENNEDY.
Villa Wordsworth, Capri.

The scheme of the proposed Rajas' College has been far advanced. The Board of Trustees have collected Rs. 85,000 in the short period of two months and have got promises of about a lakh of rupees more. In addition to this Rai Saheb Kedarnath, the prime mover of the scheme, has given landed property and materials for building construction, worth more than a lakh of rupees. Building work has been commenced on an extensive plot of land on the ridge which commands a splendid view at Sarai Rohilla, a place at a distance of about two miles and a half from Delhi City. Adjoining the college building there will be hostel accommodation, playgrounds, tanks and quarters for the staff. It is expected that the building will be complete and ready for use by the first of October. The Board of Trustees have in the meantime been permitted by the University authorities to open the first year class in two bungalows rented for the purpose as a temporary measure, but affiliation up to intermediate standard will be posted on the Board's fulfilling certain condition laid down by the University.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 30, 1917.

THE FUTURE OF THE EMPIRE

An unfortunate tendency of recent months has been that intrinsically great notions have become hackneyed through literary and verbal mishandling. "Civilization", "freedom and liberty", "the progress of humanity", and other potent phrases would appear to have been misused into relative meaninglessness. The result is that the task of serious criticism and discussion has been rendered more difficult: one needs to make a special effort to enlist and retain attention, and to disengage the inner signification of essential ideas from their stereotyped presentation in the forms of common parlance. The normal condition of the world to-day is represented by a struggle,—a colossal but creative struggle. In no canting sense, and as a literal statement of fact, it is a struggle for human liberty, as Mr. Lloyd George put it. According as the issue is decided will be the consequent and corresponding gain or loss of humanity. To say that is to propound a set of theoretical alternatives, and it it necessary not to ignore alternatives if clear thinking is not to be suffered to go by the board. All the same the stake is so vast and vital that the Allied world, fighting for something immeasurably greater than its own existence, has tacitly and instinctively decided to *exclude* the alternative,—which may be accurately described as non-victory,—from the range of probabilities. It is not infatuation or selfishness or cowardice that prevents us from contemplating, even as a bare possibility, the triumph of Germany, but an inner conviction, a subconscious faith that has ruled inexorably that such an eventuality would spell the positive negation of all the ideals that have so far inspired and sustained mankind on its eternal quest for sweetness and light. To say that is not to forget that the path traversed has often lain through squalor and misery. The message has often been perverted, the mission forgotten, and the pilgrims have succumbed by the way to sordid indulgences,—but these were deviations rather than denials. The original impulse was neither surrendered nor swamped and, true to evolutionary law, it regained a firmer balance and increased momentum after each set-back.

An unconscionable quantity of words has been spun in regard to the war. The result has been inevitably bewildering. And the moral is not that speculation and discussion be dispensed with, but, that the mind should apply itself the more keenly and vigorously to the realization of facts above and beyond formulæ. Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Guildhall was a great essay in, and a great help to, such elucidation. Putting the genesis of the war on one side, it must be recognised that the struggle has now entered on a phase which has simplified the issue startlingly. A German victory would spell spiritual disaster of the first magnitude to the hopes of humanity. Life would not be worth living:—for it would be robbed alike of its purpose and its progress,—to the most sensitive, the most spiritual and the most highly evolved specimens of humanity. And the main bulwark against that catastrophe today, be it said historically rather than patriotically, is—the British Empire. The war could not go on for a week if it were not for the moral and material resistance,—in a complete sense,—of the conglomeration of continents known, in a sentimental rather than constitutional phrase, as the British Empire. As the Prime Minister said, "the war has shown us all that the Empire is a fact, nay a factor, the most potent factor to-day, in the struggle for human liberty", and he added—"*the world cannot afford to let it be broken.*" It is not going to be broken, least of all by Germany, but it is very necessary, as it would be wise, to examine and understand the possible elements of potential dissolution. If ever the British Empire comes to grief it will be not at the hands of Prussianism abroad but of Prussianism at home. Germany may have perfected the system which goes by that appellation but it would be both foolish and unscientific to pretend that she has made a corner in the spirit that animates the system. We have got Prussians in the United Kingdom and Prussians in India—in the spiritual as distinct from the ethnographic sense of the term, and they represent a powerful force of reaction. By the laws of their being they are anti-liberal and anti-democratic. They must be met as a natural phenomenon,—as their supertype is being met to-day on a dozen battle-lines. The anti-human spirit of Prussianism cannot co-exist with the principles on which the British Empire has been built up, on which it is being sustained to-day and on which its future must be based. That was made clear without the shade of a shadow of a doubt by the Prime Minister of England,—a Prime Minister who in a pre-eminent degree is the chosen exponent of the living will of the nation.

We are not given to, and have no wish for, superfluous eulogy. And, indeed, these are times when every variety of sham and superlative may with advantage be dropped. But we are so impressed with the sanity and sincerity of Mr. Lloyd George's vision in his forecast of the Empire's future that we think it necessary to point the moral, especially for the benefit of those who are less amenable than others to the discipline of rational instruction. What is to be the future of the British Empire? So far as principles are concerned the question presents no particular difficulty—*except* in relation to India. No British man or woman, outside of a lunatic asylum, would dream of disputing that the principle on which the Empire should be consolidated must be the same on which it has been reared, viz., Self-Government. Whatever form the arrangement or readjustment of the units may take there is no going back on the fundamental principle that has found concrete embodiment in Australia, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand. There can be no going back, as we have said on that principle, but there may be delay in its extension to India. Such delay however, is neither necessary nor desirable. That was made clear indirectly but with overwhelming cogency, in Mr. Lloyd George's speech. The practical question of the moment is—are those who have so long subscribed to the monopolist and "the man on the spot" views of Indian governance going to change their angle of vision,—we are not keen on the phrase, but it will serve—in accordance with the example of British statesmen, or are they not? The point is important as it will make all the difference in the world to a complete understanding being achieved between forces representing respectively British freedom and citizenship for India and Indian servitude and exploitation for Britain. To the latter we would say—read, mark and inwardly digest the great pronouncement of the British Prime Minister. Read, too, the signs of the times, and decide accordingly.

INDIA'S SEABORNE TRADE.

The total seaborne trade of India, including the net imports of gold and silver, during the 12 months which ended on 31st March last, the returns for which have just been published, may be summed up as under:—

	Crore Rs.
Net Imports of Merchandise	141.92
Net Imports of Gold and Silver	9.33
Total net imports	151.25
Total net exports	233.15
Grand Total	384.40

This total of imports and exports, as far as the recorded value goes, is better by 59.99 crores, or 15.6 per cent. than that of the preceding year and 62.63 crores, or 16.4 per cent. than that of 1914-15. This, then, may be taken as the first outstanding feature of the foreign trade for the twelve months under review. The second broad feature to be noticed, and which is the most important, is the value of the net excess of exports over imports. It amounted to Rs. 81.90 crores, which is indeed phenomenal. So far as to the values. But the true test of the real progress of merchandise and treasure depends on an examination of the quantitative character of the trade, having regard to the fact that the values have been greatly inflated by the extraordinary prices importers, that is, the ultimate consumers, have had to pay for these goods, and the prices which exporters had to give for the commodities consigned abroad. A detailed examination, then, of the quantitative character of last year's trade must be reserved for the present. Let us now compare the trade of the triennium commencing with 1914-15:—

	In Crore Rs. 1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Imports	137.93	131.99	149.65
Less, Re-Exports.....	4.11	4.84	7.73
Total Net Merchandise.	133.82	127.15	141.92
Imports Treasure Net.	18.47	4.43	9.33
Total net Merchandise and Treasure	152.29	131.58	151.25
Exports Merchandise.	177.48	192.53	233.15
Net Excess of Exports.	25.19	60.95	81.90

It will be seen that the total excess of exports over imports during the last three years amounts to 168.04 crores, say £118 millions sterling. India has in return for the immense quantity of her indigenous products shipped abroad obtained fully £118 million which is a real addition to her wealth. If she has, owing to the unhappy condition of belligerency in the West, benefited by her trade, it is only natural. Of course, it is a matter of simple arithmetical calculation how much of these £118 million is trade profits. We shall not exaggerate if we say, that at the very least half of it must be profits, seeing the inflated prices of cotton, jute, hides and other commodities. If India is now cheerfully subscribing to the £100 million loan as her contribution to Great Britain, it is only natural, specially bearing in mind this indubitable fact, that no such large exports would have been possible and practicable had not the gallant and intrepid British Navy, and her brave auxiliary, the mercantile fleet, safeguarded our trade routes and defied the outrageous campaign of indiscriminate submarining.

We may now take note of the imports and exports of gold and silver which are of such absorbing interest, not only to those in the trade but to the non-trading communities of the vast peninsula. The triennial statistics may be exhibited as below:—

	Crore Rs. 1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Gold Imports	10.70	5.24	12.59
Gold Exports	2.24	6.39	0.06
Net Gold Imports	8.46	1.15	12.53

It will be seen that for the first time the imports of gold in 1916-17 were a trifle larger than those of 1915-16, those for the intervening year having dwindled down to Rs. 5.24 crores. The largest imports for the last official year came from the undermentioned countries:—

Crore Rs.		Crore Rs.	
Natal	8.39	East Africa	0.58
China	1.11	United States ...	0.40
Japan	0.83	United Kingdom	0.40

Thus, out of Rs. 12.59 crores of gold imported, the Transvaal mines poured into this country as much as two-thirds of the total yellow metal. Again, Bombay took the lion's share, having absorbed as much as Rs. 11.12 crores!

The tale of the imports of the white metal is different but exceedingly interesting and instructive for our currency doctors. The imports last year had dwindled down to only Rs. 1.55 crores from 11.06 in 1914-15, and 6.61 in 1915-16. Practically the imports of private silver of 1½ crore were negligible. But the Government silver was imported to the extent of Rs. 23.55 crores, fully equal to 10.94 crore ounces which works out to an average rate of 34.40d. per oz. The currency manipulations of the Finance Minister may here be transparently seen. We should recall the fact that the notes in circulation began rapidly to increase from July 3rd of last year, when the amount recorded was 71.40 crores and the silver held was 22.43 besides 1.21 crore in mints. By August 22nd, the circulation of notes rose to 74.34 crores, with silver in the Treasury equal to 26.55 crores and in the mints to the extent of a crore. But while the notes expanded by the end of 31st December last to 82.16, silver declined so low that on 7th January of this year it had reached the alarmingly small figure of 13.72 crores! On 31st March, currency notes stood at 86.37 crores, while silver was 17.11 crores with Indian treasuries; but meanwhile the Finance Minister had raised his gold securities in England to 38.49 crores, the last expansion of 12 crores of notes in March having enabled him to perform that currency feat. It remains to be seen how much more silver will be purchased in the near future, but the scarcity of silver coins has compelled the Government very recently to issue gold to a limited extent, with the reservation of stopping it when its exigency demands.

We will only now glance at the important increases and decreases of imports and exports. While grey goods have naturally declined by Rs. 1.24 crores, bleached goods were imported in excess of last year by 2.10 crores and coloured of 6.53 crores. Indian coloured goods are evidently competing with those made by Lancashire, and it remains to be seen how this keen rivalry ends. For one thing, it is to be feared, that the latter will ultimately overwhelm the former since Indian mills cannot long boast of dyes, though cheap dyes of doubtful utility and feeble strength are the common pabulum with those which extensively turn out coloured goods. There is a large increase in the following commodities:—

	Lakhs.
Mineral Oils (not Kerosine)	0.75
Motor Cars and Cycles	0.85
Hardware	0.73
Paper (excluding paste board)	0.87
Hosiery	0.77

Of course railway locomotives have declined by 1.24 crores.

In articles exported we may enumerate the following increases in value over last year:—

	Crore Rs.
Raw Cotton	9.25
Linseed	4.16
Raw Skins	3.91
Rice	3.29
Cotton P. Goods	2.59
Tanned Skins	2.29
Jute Cloth	2.41
Tanned Hides	1.40
Jute Gunnies	1.18
Pulse	1.14
Sesamumseed	1.37

In decreases there is a marked decline of 3.21 crores in the value of teas.

Here are the statistics of shipping in 1916-17 compared to vessels cleared before the date of the outbreak of the war:—

	Tons in Lakh. 1913-14. Pre-war.	1916-17. War.
British	62.81	47.63
Foreign	19.70	11.27
Total	82.52	58.90

The above figures show a decline of shipping under war conditions to the extent of 29 per cent. The present British tonnage is 81 per cent. against 76 during pre-war conditions, while the foreign has declined to 19 against 24. This closes our first general review of India's seaborne trade for 1916-17.

Notes of the Day.

Imperial Trade Co-operation.

Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons that the Imperial War Cabinet "had unanimously accepted the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favourable terms and facilities to the produce and manufacture of other parts of the Empire," is noteworthy. To the sworn Free Trader, of course, this must mean the thin end of the wedge,—not to say the beginning of the end! The heckling to which Mr. Law was subjected after his statement shows the keenness of the anxiety in certain quarters. Mr. Law's reply, however, that no statutory or other change was contemplated on this question while the war lasted should prove sufficiently reassuring.

Mr. Lloyd George's View.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Lloyd George in his Guildhall speech divelt on Imperial co-operation in his usual direct and outspoken manner. His remarks are both *a propos* and supplementary of Mr. Bonar Law's announcement. One of the points he made will hardly be disputed, as, being the enunciation of a general principle, it should, we think, be outside the range of contention:

> **The Empire, (said the Premier), has** infinite resources of wealth, minerals, food products, timber and every commodity needful for man, and it is obviously advantageous not merely to the particular country producing these products but to every other part including the United Kingdom, that these commodities should be developed to the utmost. This would enrich, strengthen and bind together the Empire as a whole.

Lord Milner's Ineptitude.

A well-informed London correspondent writing by last mail remarks that the view is generally held by people who should know that the Allied Governments were not entirely innocent of helping on the revolution in Russia, owing to their nervousness as to what might happen if the pro-German influences at the Court were allowed any further run. Whether there is any truth in this we cannot say, but it seems quite evident that whatever the Allied Governments were doing Lord Milner was quite innocent of any knowledge of the significance of the shadows of coming events while he was in Russia and made a speech at Moscow, the ineptitude of which infuriated Russian Liberals. The matter is referred to by "Wayfarer" in "The Nation" who says:

> The *gaffe* of the Revolution seems to have been a speech of Lord Milner's at the "Contan" restaurant in Moscow. I can only guess its purport from the infuriated retort of the Liberal "Viedomosti," whose editor is the new Minister of Education. But he seems to have reported a Sabbath reign of peace in the country and of efficiency in its Government, only broken by "extraordinary rumors" which threatened to shatter his reason. To which the "Viedomosti" retorts with violence that the "extraordinary rumors" betokened an extraordinary state of affairs, to which only a popular Ministry could put an end, and that if "this only too well-known Conservative and Imperialist" merely wanted to insult Moscow, why had he come there? Why, indeed? Lord Milner has his gifts, but he is a ludicrous Mercury to be despatched from England to Russia on the eve of a popular revolution.

"The Future of Kingship."

It is very seldom that we feel inclined to endorse any opinions emanating from Mr. Lovat Fraser, but he has given expression to some sensible views in an article on "The Future of Kingship", which appear to be very *a propos* of "The Times's" "foolish" tirade against Mr. H. G. Wells to which we referred in our issue of yesterday:

> The ghastly war, (says Mr. Fraser), which is primarily the foul work of the megalomaniac Hohenzollern dynasty, is leading men everywhere to reflect very gravely, upon the institution of kingship. I have not the slightest doubt what the verdict of this country will be unless the Government make the fatal blunder of trying to check the freest possible discussion of the issue. *Repression breeds revolutions.* The preponderating sentiment of the British nation and the British Empire will be emphatically against change *if public opinion is given free play of expression.* We are an older nation than the Russians, we are the most ancient democracy in the world, and in our island home no Golden Horde of Mongols ever checked our growth. The business the Russians are now settling we settled long ago, first Runnymede, then, rightly or wrongly, on a scaffold in Whitehall, and lastly by the Reform Bill of 1832. We are satisfied. Our future struggles will not be with Kings.

Heroism on the High Seas.

"The Nation" tells a wonderful story of suffering and heroism which it gives as an example of the agonies and cruelties hidden behind the bare announcement of losses by submarines. In this instance the ship was torpedoed in the Atlantic, in bitter weather, two hundred miles from the Irish Coast. Two lifeboats were launched. One perished; the other, ill-provided with food and water, was rescued. But the captain died raving mad, and the survivors were picked up in a piteous state of cold, starvation, and fatigue. Two of the stokers had jumped on to the boat clad only in their shirts and flannel pants. Two of the men who had their thick coats on wrapped them round their comrades, and the crew took turns to lie next them and cover them with their bodies. Constant bailing—for heavy seas broke over the boat—just kept the men from dying of cold. And then the rudder broke, and steering became almost impossible. Their plight on landing may be imagined, but a few hours later the second mate, a boy of twenty-two, volunteered for sea again. Who, asks our contemporary, would despair of a country that grows such souls and bodies as these?

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF ARLEUX.

FIERCE FIGHTING STILL IN PROGRESS.

GERMAN DETERMINATION TO RESIST.

BRITISH OCCUPY ARLEUX.

BITTER AND FIERCE FIGHTING.

COUNTER ATTACKS DEVELOPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—

The British, attacking with magnificent ardour, have occupied Arleux and forced their way through half the village of Oppy. The fighting is very bitter and very fierce and counter-attacks are everywhere developing.

FIGHTING ON DOIRAN-VARDAR FRONT.

ENEMY DRIVEN OUT FROM LOST TRENCHES WITH HEAVY LOSS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 29.

A British official despatch from Salonika says:—A strong attack on Thursday night on the Doiran-Vardar front penetrated our trenches but immediate counter-attack drove out the enemy who left many dead.

EFFECT OF NEW ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY HOPES OF INVADING ITALY DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 29.

Reuter learns from an authoritative Italian source that the Anglo-French offensive has destroyed the Austro-German hopes of invading Italy. The enemy is now anxiously awaiting the Italian offensive for which most elaborate preparations have been made. Bad weather has hitherto delayed operations but it is certain that General Cadorna will choose the most favourable opportunity of delivering a smashing blow which may decide the issues of war in the Near East.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN CHAMPAGNE.

CAPTURES OF GUNS AND PRISONERS SINCE APRIL 16.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 29.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports a fairly great artillery duel in the Champagne. Our machine-gun fire smashed up a German attack preceded by violent bombardment east of Auberive.

Since April 16th we have captured 175 heavy and field-guns 412 machine-guns 119 trench-mortars and 20,780 prisoners.

APPALLING SACRIFICES.

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO RECAPTURE LOST GROUND,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., April 29.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in a message, dated the 27th instant, says:— Since the battle began, reinforcements equalling almost the whole original defending force have been poured into the German positions.. Hindenburg is throwing in reserves and accepting appalling sacrifices in vain effort, to recapture lost ground.

The adversaries in Champagne are by no means resting. Bombardment rages daily. Most furious tornadoes of fire precede the German attack on French positions, which the French have maintained despite assaults by enormous masses of German infantry, this week.

It must be remembered that the battles in Champagne and Artois form the two wings of a single strategical operation.

The front is really continuously active between Lens and Auberive, the French aim being the wearing down of the German reserves.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., April 29.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—On both the banks of the Scarpe, the enemy has continued strong bombardments. The artillery battle between Loos and St. Quentin increased this morning and was of extreme violence. The infantry battle recommenced afterwards on the whole front.

BRITISH FRONT OF ATTACK EXTENDED.

FIRST AND THIRD ARMIES ENGAGED.

HINDENBURG'S DESPERATE RESORT,

RESERVES THROWN IN REGARDLESS OF SACRIFICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., April 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring yesterday evening said:—Our first and third armies have been engaged today. The front of attack has extended from the Scarpe Valley northwards to the east of Vimy. Our main goal was the Oppy switch line, otherwise Drocourt-Queant line, hastily constructed as the northern extension of the Hindenburg line. Fighting has been fiercest between Oppy and Roeux, where there are numerous traverses redoubts and machine-gun posts.

Between our position and the Germans', the scene has been one of fluctuating struggles as determined British pressure met the most desperate counter-attacks. It is reported that Hindenburg was so annoyed with the defeat at Vimy, that he is now throwing in reserves and has ordered them to stand regardless of sacrifices. There was nothing on the Somme to compare with the number and fury of the present counter-attacks. For instance, the counterattack on Gavrelle to-day was the fifteenth since the Germans lost the place. On one occasion near Oppy, five waves of Germans advanced blindly facing appalling fire in an attempt to retake lost position. An explosive torrent of heavy shells tore gashes in their ranks, and the survivors, who continued to progress, were met by field gunfire and continuous sprays of maxim and rifle bullets, till the counter-attack utterly collapsed.

Often the British rifles decided the rout of the Germans, but frequently, deadly personal grapples occurred in which bayonets, but more often butts, were used. The muddy battlefields of last week have disappeared and been replaced by clouds of dust which obscure the sunshine of otherwise a blue and golden day.

The British crossed the German line west of Oppy. Hence the village has been the centre of fighting throughout the day, especially Greenland Hill, which is the knoll, south-west of Oppy, overlooking the Scarpe Valley.

BRITISH ATTACK NORTH OF SCARPE.

ON A FRONT OF SEVERAL MILES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., April 29.

A British communiqué says, we attacked this morning on a front of several miles northward of the river Scarpe. The troops are meeting with considerable opposition, but are making good progress. Fighting continues.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN PROGRESS,

PROGRESS NEAR GAVRELLE, ROEUX AND MONCHY-LE-PREUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 29.

Field Marshal Haig to-night says:—Severe fighting in which we have had advantage has been in progress throughout the day from the Scarpe river to the Acheville-Vimy road. We have captured Arleux-en-Gohelle and the enemy's positions on a front of over two miles north and south of the village.

We have also made progress north-east of Gavrelle and on the western slopes of the Greenland Hill between Gavrelle and Roeux. Southward of the river we have gained ground north of Monchy-le-Preux. The enemy in many violent counter-attacks with considerable forces suffered heavily from our artillery and machine-gun fire.

Heavy fighting in the neighbourhood of Roeux and Oppy continues. We have taken several hundred prisoners.

Four enemy aeroplanes have been brought down. Three of ours are missing.

MARCH TRADE RETURNS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., April 29.

The increase in exports for March amounted to £6,313,012, and decrease in imports to £5,001,824, compared with March last year.

A DEVASTATING BATTLE.

HINDENBURG HAS NO CHOICE.

HOW A DIFFICULT OBJECTIVE WAS GAINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 29.

"These are the terrible days for which we have been nearly three years preparing." In these words Reuter's Headquarters correspondent sums up the present battle and adds:—There is grim satisfaction in the fact that we are forcing a devastating battle upon the enemy. Hindenburg has now no choice; he cannot withdraw his shaken masses faster than we can press them. We have now called the tune and the Germans must dance to it. The New Army glories in this, feeling that it is answering the talk of an inconclusive peace. German casualties have been tremendous.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF A STRATEGIC POSITION.

The description of the opening of the British offensive in the Balkans from Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters shows the extraordinary strength of the enemy position east of Doldzeli which, as stated in the British communiqué of the 25th instant we penetrated but were unable to hold. It consists of a series of hills and ridges intersected by deep ravines and tortuous water-courses, the hills culminating in a giant rugged crest known as the Dub or the Five Pips, towering like a sinister spirit keeping watchful eye on every part of our position. Apart from its natural advantages this rocky massif is protected by three distinct lines of defence running east and west following the course of the deepest and rockiest ravine in these hills. There are also numerous subsidiary works including deep, wiring and abaundant dugouts and the whole is supported by powerful artillery. Nevertheless our lads reached their objective after unprecedented opposition but the enemy successfully counter-attacked in great strength before we could consolidate. However, the positions we retain give as important a salient which will facilitate our future task. Throughout the operations our men fought with dash and resourcefulness which are the sure ernest of ultimate victory.

ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

ALTOGETHER TWELVE DIVISIONS SENT TO THE REAR CRIPPLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 28.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., April 29.

A French correspondent on the British front gives figures of enormous German losses. Most of the enemy units lost 20 per cent. of their effectives in the preliminary bombardments alone. Altogether twelve divisions were sent to the rear crippled.

BIGGEST BATTLE IN THE HISTORY OF PALESTINE.

BRITISH USE 11 INCH GUNS AND TANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., April 29.

Correspondent Massey wiring from before Gaza on the 21st instant, says:—

The biggest battle in the history of Palestine is proceeding. We have gained the first line, but apparently there will be a period of trenchwarfare before we reach the recent trenchsystem, which has converted Gaza into a very strong fortress and an early decision must not be expected. The Turkish position comprises extensive sanddunes, extraordinary variety of redoubts trenches, and precipitous ravine intersecting plain and range of hills.

Describing the fighting Mr. Massey mentions that the British are using 11-inch guns and tanks. He refers to the Scottish troops and the Anzacs

TURKISH ACTIVITY.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., April 29.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—In the direction of Erzindbjan, the Turks have been intensely active capturing a height, south-west of Banu and also with the support of the Kurds, portion of heights occupied by our advanced posts. A counter-attack restored the position.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

RUSSIAS RESOLVE.

M. MILIUKOFF'S REITERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, April 28.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., April 29.

Replying to a message from leading American Jews urging that no separate peace should be made, M. Miliukoff telegraphs that no Russian Party has contemplated or could contemplate the eventuality of a separate peace with the foreign aggressor.

SERIOUS STRIKES IN WARSAW AND LODZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ZURICH, April 28.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., April 29.

Serious strikes have broken out in Warsaw and Lodz. Many arrests have been made.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

FRICTION BETWEEN YUNNANESE AND SZECHUANESE TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, April 25.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., April 29.

The friction between the Yunnanese and the Szechuanese troops culminated in violent fighting at Chengtu on April 19th. Many houses were set on fire, streets were barricaded, and trenches dug by both sides.

The British, French and Japanese Consuls, at much personal risk, arranged an armistice pending orders from Peking. The situation was then regarded as critical. Foreigners were safe.

WORLD PEACE AND FRATERNISATION.

DEMAND OF GERMAN INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST PARTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 27.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., April 29.

The German Independent Socialist Party has passed a resolution, inviting the workpeople on May 1st, to demand an eight-hour day world peace, and international fraternisation.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" regards the resolution as an invitation to celebrate the day by a strike.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE AT STOCKHOLM.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS REFUSE TO SEND DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 28.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., April 29.

The French Socialist Party has refused to send delegates to the international socialist conference at Stockholm owing to the presence of Austrian and German socialists who, they say, have made socialism the accomplice of an aggressive government. Such a conference could at most encourage attempts at separate peace.

CONCESSIONS TO ROUMANIAN PEASANTS.

LAND GRANTS AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., April 29.

A telegram to "The Times" from Jassy says that the Cabinet Council has decided, with the concurrence of Liberals and Conservatives, to divide among the peasants who participated in the war six million acres belonging to large landowners. Large State and Crown lands will be similarly divided and universal suffrage will be established.

AMERICA AND ENTENTE

FORMER'S FINANCIAL AID.

80 TO 100 MILLIONS STERLING MONTHLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 28.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., April 29.

It is officially indicated that America will finance the Entente to the extent of at least 80, and possibly 100, millions sterling monthly.

It is estimated that the monthly needs of Britain are 45 millions, France 22, Russia 20 and Italy 10 millions sterling. The tentative programme provides that practically every dollar advanced will be spent in the United States on food, munitions, etcetera.

U. S. VOLUNTEER FORCE FOR FRANCE.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S AMENDMENT ON ARMY BILL DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 29.

The House of Representatives debating the Army Bill defeated the amendment authorising Mr. Roosevelt to raise a volunteer force for France by 170 votes to 106.

CONSCRIPTION IN AMERICA.

BILL PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 29.
Recd. 12 Midnight, April 29.

The House of Representatives and the Senate have passed the Conscription Bill by 397 votes to 24 and 81 to 8 respectively.

The Senate adopted the amendment to the bill authorising Mr. Roosevelt to raise four infantry divisions for service in France.

BRAZIL'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

TO BE MADE ON MAY. 2ND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, April 28.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., April 29.

The Congress, which opens on May 2nd, will decree a state of war with Germany, and confiscation of interned ships, at the same time opening the Brazilian ports to the Allies.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON WHOLE FRENCH FRONT.

PROGRESS IN OSTEL REGION,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 29.

Last night's French communiqué reported intermittent artillery duel on most of the front. On some occasions it was violent in the Aisne region. We made progress in the Ostel region on Chemindes-Dames taking prisoners. Everywhere else the day was quiet. Two German aeroplanes were felled and six others forced to land damaged on the 27th instant.

DESTROYER ACTION OFF DOVER.

KING CONGRATULATES THE SWIFT AND THE BROKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 29.

The Press Bureau says that the King has sent congratulations to the Swift and the Broke on the result of the fight off Dover.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS IN FRANCE.

PROJECTED EXPEDITION TO EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, April 28.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., April 29.

The new Portuguese Premier, Signor Affonso Costa, states that a strong expedition will shortly disembark at Mozambique to co-operate in the complete defeat of the Germans in East Africa. He also announced the arrival of Portuguese troops in France.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

TRIBUTE TO ORIGINAL ARMY.

CONCENTRATION UPON DEFEATING THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., April 29.

Mr. Lloyd George in his speech at the Guildhall after referring to British captures of guns and prisoners, said:—

We shall never forget the days of financial panic at the beginning of the war, but the British creed survived despite many contrary predictions. Referring to the original Army, he said:—I remember dark and dreary days when our gallant fellows in shattered trenches, had night and day to endure the mockery and scoffing of the Germans. How they stood! The way in which the British infantry stood the guns of Napoleon one day was one of the epics of military history; their descendants stood greater guns for days and nights, weeks and months, and never flinched. (Loud cheers). It was the greatest story in the world. They were never broken and only those who met and talked to them can realise what they did. The story will never die. (Hear, hear).

Our gratitude is due to the brave little man who led them through all those trying months and never lost heart, Lord French. (Cheers). When I took the job to organise the resources of Britain, I did it in order to give those brave men a real chance to fight, (cheers) and thank God, they have got it (cheers): thanks to the efforts of manufacturers and workmen. and don't let us forget the women (cheers) who, by the hundred thousand, flocked to factories and asked what they could do to help their gallant kinsmen in the field. They have done all they could and the story is now a different one.

TO FACE PROBLEMS OF PEACE IN GREAT SPIRIT.

Concluding his speech Mr. Lloyd George said:—We must concentrate upon defeating the worst enemy we have ever encountered. Timidity, timerousness, faintheartedness, abhorrent in peace, is fatal in war. Britain has faced the problem of war with amazing courage; she must face the problems of peace in the same great spirit. I thank you, Lord Mayor, and Council of this great City, not merely for personal honour, but for the encouragement, coming from seeing men, who once fought each other, working side by side for the greatest end. May that comradeship endure, not merely to triumphant victory, but until the devastation of the war has been repaired and the fruits of glorious victory have been gathered. (Prolonged cheers.)

At a subsequent luncheon, Mr. Lloyd George said:—I don't want anyone to feel that, things being all right, there is nothing more to do. That is one of our real difficulties. Exaggeration causes panic and on the contrary, if things are painted in their true colours by saying that we shall pull through with an effort, people say, 'Let somebody else make the effort, I will do the pulling through.' Success is assured, if everyone does his share. During the war I have sidetracked politics, because a great war is like a serious illness, when ordinary vocations must be neglected and you must concentrate on meeting the dread enemy eating at your vitals. My experience of five months as Premier is, that we have received help from men of every party. Men who put party victory before the war victory are very few. Nevertheless, you sometimes feel that party is there. I am not going to make any application, but those who think that all party feeling is so completely submerged that they can sail over the whole ocean with impunity, have only got to watch. They will see here a little swirl, there a jagged rock. We will endeavour to avoid them, but if we find them impeding the nation's navigation, there is enough explosive temper in this land to blow them up and fetch the cargo safely through. (Cheers.)

ANARCHIST HARANGUES BY RETURNED EXILES.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERY AND PUBLIC ARE TIRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 28.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 29.

Blue-jackets, soldiers and a great bulk of the public are tiring of the increasing anarchist open-air harangues by the returned exiles whose journey to Petrograd was facilitated by the German Government and it is not improbable that the acts will soon succeed to complaints against them.

RUSSIANS RECAPTURE LOST HEIGHT.

TURKISH ATTACK REPELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., April 30.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—We recaptured the height lost yesterday in the direction of Erzingan. Turkish attempts to attack near Takepenari westward of Belumer were repelled.

CALCUTTA EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

PORT COMMISSIONERS' APPLICATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 27.

At the sitting of the Exemption Tribunal to-day an application was submitted on behalf of Mr. R. W. Brock, Assistant Editor of "Capital". It was mentioned that he was an extra-efficient and was at present doing guard duty. Exemption from general service only up to 31st October was asked for. This was granted. He was, however, made liable for general service training.

Mr. J. O. B. Saunders on behalf of the "Englishman" applied for partial exemption for Messrs. Dillon, Gale, McGowan and Browne, the European staff. It was mentioned that their staff had been depleted owing to the war. Mr. Dillon it was mentioned was physically unfit. Mr. Saunders applied for total exemption on behalf of Mr. Browne. Mr. Dillon was granted absolute exemption. Mr. Gale was exempted from general service to the end of the year, but was ordered to perform general service training. Mr. McGowan's case was postponed. Colonel Pugh said that Mr. Browne had done his preliminary and was only liable to do one hours drill a week. He had been for six years in the C.V.R. Mr. Browne was made liable for local service.

Mr. Swaday, Deputy Chairman of the Corporation, applied for exemption on behalf of 19 assistants of the Corporation. The president said that he noticed that the Corporation had submitted a separate application giving details in respect of each applicant. Colonel Pugh said that he wished to draw attention to the extraordinary waste of paper. This was also the case with some Government officers and other public bodies.

Exemptions have had to be granted to members of the Titagarh Paper Mills in order to cope with the supply of paper for Government. Private firms usually apply on one sheet of paper. The application was made in connection with the staffs of the Lighting Departments, Pumping stations, Drivers of steam rollers, pipe layers etc. Orders were then passed on individual cases.

Mr. C. H. Rogers, reporter of the Corporation, was granted complete exemption on the ground of physical disability, he having lost a leg in an accident. Mr. Rogers himself did not wish to be exempted but in his application said that as he was a skilled chauffeur he was prepared to act in that capacity if the military authorities could see their way clear to utilise his service.

Mr. R. L. Philpot of Reuter's Agency was exempted from general service up to 31st December, but was ordered to perform general service training if arrangements can be made for him to do his drills in the evenings.

EXEMPTION TO CHARTERED BANK EMPLOYEES.

An application for partial exemptions on behalf of 11 assistants of the Chartered Bank was next considered. It was mentioned by Mr. Harris that since the war three of the assistants had obtained commissions in the I.A.R.O. Colonel Pugh suggested that only the two senior men should be dealt with by the Tribunal and that the others should be referred to the Selection Committee as was being done by the other Tribunals. That Tribunal, Colonel Pugh said, was doing just the opposite of the others. The President said that the other Tribunals were wrong. He was bound to protect any person who came before him, and said that the Selection Committee was not likely to afford them the facilities to carry on their work. In the end, four applications were withdrawn and seven were exempted from general service up to 31ts December but ordered to perform general service training. After the Tribunal had disposed of a few individual applications, it dealt finally for the day with the application of the Bengal Iron and Steel Co. The company applied for partial exemptions on behalf of 41 of their assistants. During the course of the discussion the President asked the spokesman whether his company was supplying pig iron to Japan to which he replied that it was so and that the iron was used for the manufacture of guns for the Russian army. The following orders were passed: —One was absolutely exempted, 13 applications were withdrawn and 27 were exempted from general service but liable for general service training. In all the Tribunal dealt with 110 cases to-day.

APPLICATION BY PORT COMMISSIONERS.

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The Exemption Tribunal to-day dealt with 254 cases, three of which were refused, and one withdrawn. The first case taken up was the application by the Calcutta Port Commissioners who were represented by Mr. S. C. Williams, Secretary.

The President:—Calcutta Port Commissioners have sent in a very lengthy list. Is this the complete staff?

Mr Williams:—No, there are altogether liable for service 336. The total number of exemptions asked for after leaving out those who are either under or over age or have registered by mistake are 203. President:—So that you don't make your application in respect of how many?

Mr. Williams:—133.

Colonel Pugh:—As regards this application we have consulted the General Officer Commanding, about it. Every body recognises that Port Commissioners' work has got to go on, and on the other hand they recognise that they ought to take a certain part in the Indian Defence Force scheme. Arrangements have been made by which men of the Port Commissioners will be formed into a separate Corps and special arrangements will be made for their drills under orders of Officer Commanding and General Officer Commanding. All men in Port Commissioners will be put on local service with the exception of those, whom Mr. Williams tells us ought to be excused.

Mr. Williams then gave a detailed list of staff which showed that of 203 men for whom exemption was applied for 141 were liable for general service and 62 for local service. There were 72 volunteers viz. 59 active and 13 veterans. There were 59 men serving on ships and 34 men holding Master Mariner certificate. Eventually the Tribunal exempted 10 harbour masters from all service up to 31st December next.

Mr. Park, Chief Accountant who is a member of the Calcutta Light Horse, and Mr. W. C. Ash of the Engineering Department were exempted from general service, but were liable for general service training locally.

Seven of the staff of Harbour Masters Department who are on the river were exempted from all service up to 31st December.

Next, five men in charge of dredgers were given absolute exemption. The remainder were liable for special local service only.

Mr. S. G. Collins, editor and proprietor of the "Railway Gazette" applied for exemption from general service only on the ground that he was single-handed. He was exempted up to 31st December but liable for general service training.

CAWNPORE EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

PECULIAR CASE OF AN OIL COMPANY'S AGENT.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, April 28.

The Exemption Tribunal for Cawnpore consisting of the Hon. Mr. H. C. Ferard, the Hon. Mr. L. P. Watson and Major Wright 62 Punjabis sat to-day for the second time. Major Read was the military representative present. The first application considered was of Mr. Oscar Clarke, a youth under 16 years. The application was rejected as the applicant was liable for military training only and the commanding officer could arrange for suitable training.

In the case of Mr. H. L. Cameron who was totally blind, the Tribunal held that the applicant should get exemption from G. O. C. under Rule 17.

The case of Mr. G. Halt Miller of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Ltd. was then taken up. Mr. Miller stated that his firm held contracts for the supply of thirty-three million cigarettes to the army. The head office of the firm was in Calcutta, and they had ten branches the applicant being in charge of the Cawnpore branch. The applicant was granted exemption from general service for six months, provided he continued in the present employment.

Mr. E. V. David, Bar-at-Law, and Official Receiver under the Insolvency Act applied for exemption from general military service. He stated that he had been appointed by the local government for five years, and had to report on one or two insolvency cases daily and also that he had to conduct sales. The application was rejected as the Tribunal thought that the Selection Committee would give due consideration to the applicant's case.

Messrs. J. DeSouza, J. Fernandes and A. J. DeSouza all of the Premier Oil Mills Ltd. applied for exemption from general military service. It was stated that the mills supplied their product to the Government harness and saddlery factory and to other mills and factories. The application of Mr. A. J DeSouza was rejected, as he had already obtained 3 months' exemption from the G. O. C. and the consideration of the other two applications were postponed to enable the military representative to make enquiries from the Government harness and saddlery factory whether the supply by the mills was essential for Government work.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE'S APPLICATION.

In the case of Mr. G. C. Wittenbaker of the local telegraph department the Tribunal held that he had been already exempted by the Government of India from general military service.

Mr. G. E. Neale who held important contracts from the Army Clothing Department, stated that most of the work he was doing was for the Government and had to attend to his work from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. He was granted total exemption for 3 months.

Exemption was claimed by the Brushware Ltd. for their manager Mr. C. O. Barker who had to be constantly in attendance in the factory from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., as the brush factory which was engaged almost entirely on war supplies was working overtime. Mr. Barker being the only European head in the factory. Total exemption for six months was granted.

Mr. Leo A. H. Greet, an Armenian and a Persian subject applied for exemption from general service. He stated that he was the agent for the Indian Distillery Company, Cawnpore, and was also managing his family property, besides being in charge of the local newspaper agency. He further stated that he had become a volunteer of his own free will, and was practically being punished for his patriotism in having joined the volunteer force. His application was summarily rejected, one of the members of the Tribunal remarking that it was just the time when a volunteer should prove his usefulness. Mr. Greet wanted to read a quotation from Col. Pughs statement before the Calcutta Tribunal which appeared in the "Statesman," but was not allowed to do so under instructions from the head office.

Mr. J. Lapraik, Agent Bank of Bengal, applied on his behalf, and on behalf of Messrs. B. A. C. Nowillo and E. A. Nutall, the two European assistants in the Bank, for exemption from military service. Exemption from general military service was granted up to 31st December 1917, in all the three cases.

A NOT UNCOMMON CASE.

Mr. M. A. Hoon, Bar-at-Law, who applied for exemption from general military service withdrew his application as his case which was not of an uncommon nature could be dealt with by the Selection Committee.

Mr. E. J. Keene, proprietor of a drapery establishment, similarly withdrew his application for exemption from general military service.

Mr. B. West, Manager, Victoria Mills Company, Limited, applied for exemption from military service till 1st November, 1917. He also applied for exemption on behalf of three assistants in the mills, Messrs. W. Storrs, H. Wild and H. Nuller. In reply to questions, Mr. West stated that they were very short of hands at present and could not carry on the work of the mills if these men were called away. Most of the other employees of the mills were over age. Nearly one-fourth of their output was for Government. Mr. West was granted exemption from general service till 1st November, 1917. The applications on behalf of the assistants in the mills were rejected, as their cases were more appropriate for the Selection Committee.

The case of Mr. E. V. Hainworth, traveller and agent for the Vacuum Oil Company (Head Office, Bombay), disclosed peculiar difficulty. It appeared that the firm employing Mr. Hainworth—an American Company—had written to him saying clearly that unless he could obtain total exemption from military service, his services would be dispensed with. There were several letters from the firm in this rather peculiar strain. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Hainworth that his company supplied oil to the military flying corps and to the naval authorities. Mr. Hainworth was the travelling representative of the company for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and for a portion of the Punjab and Rajputana. The President of the Tribunal remarked that it would have been much better for the firm in question if they had given some information regarding their military and naval contracts instead of writing letters which appeared to be somewhat in bad taste. The President further remarked that the applicant's case would no doubt be favourably considered by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, who will perhaps give plenty of latitude to the applicant. The application for exemption was refused. After dealing with some other applications in which the Tribunal passed no orders the sitting of the Tribunal was adjourned to Saturday next (5th May).

A MESOPOTAMIA HERO.

LT. A. Y. DABHOLKAR, I.M.S.

Who has recently been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry. Lieut. Dabholkar was first wounded on Feb. 25 and again on March 9 last and had only rejoined his regiment on the 25th of last month.

OUDH EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL

TEACHING NOT OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 29.

The first sitting of the Exemption Tribunal for Oudh was held yesterday. Mr. B. Lindsay, Judicial Commissioner, was President and Lieut.-Colonel Richards, and Mr. A. W. Ward, Professor, Canning College, were members. Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, I.D.F., Lucknow Rifles, represented the military authorities. Thirty-six applications were considered but no total exemptions were granted.

Mr. C. W. Carbery, Agent, Bank of Bengal, applied for total exemption under instructions from his head office. Lieut.-Colonel Stuart opposed the application. He said Mr. Carbery was one of the most zealous and keen members of the force and the application cast no reflection on him. The application was dismissed as he was liable for local service only.

Mr. D. Mackenzie, Agent, Allahabad Bank, applied for exemption from general service under instructions from the head office. He was exempted from general service, but was liable for local service.

Mr. J. M. K. Mackenzie, editor, "Indian Daily Telegraph," applied for exemption on account of his work in the office. The application was not opposed, as he would be forty in June next. He was exempted from general service, but was liable for local service.

Mr. G. R. Peters (35), proprietor of oil and flour mills, Bahraich, applied for exemption on the ground that the work of his mills would suffer. The President remarked that the work was not one of national importance. The application was dismissed.

Mr. James Purcell, of Lucknow, was exempted on grounds of ill-health.

Mr. C. E. Stone (35), of Messrs. Perry and Co., jewellers, Lucknow, was refused exemption. He said he was going to Naini Tal. Lieut.-Colonel Stuart opposed the application.

CONDITIONAL EXEMPTION TO A DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Mr. J. B. Smart, Deputy Collector, Lucknow, asked for exemption from general service as he had chronic inflammation of the knee. He was granted conditional exemption. He is to do sedentary work as he is in class C.

Mr. C. H. Carter and Mr. T. L. Rogan, Lucknow Waterworks, were granted total exemption for three months. They were liable to local service while in employ of the board.

Mr. W. E. Botting, Executive Officer, Lucknow Municipal Board, was exempted from general service and was liable for local service.

Mr. J. H. Ramble (36), of Lucknow, applied on account of ill-health and that he was in class C. He was told his case would be considered by the military authorities.

Mr. L. S. Graham, Opium Agent, Rae Bareli, was granted exemption for six months owing to ill-health.

Mr. G. Kenyon (35), asked for exemption as he had lost a finger of the right hand, a bone of his foot was also broken. He was asked to produce medical certificate.

Mr. W. Spiers (50), Judicial Commissioner's Court, was allowed to do sedentary work.

Mr. H. D. Larking of Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, opticians, Lucknow, applied as he was salesman looking after the business. The application was rejected.

Mr. O. H. Smith (36), of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Lucknow, applied as his employers had warned him that he should not remain on the general list. Lieut.-Colonel Stuart said it was a difficult case and spoke highly of Mr. Smith. The application was refused as it would be dealt with by the Selection Committee.

Mr. E. R. Hewle was granted exemption from general service so long as he was employed as engineer, Lucknow Municipality. The case of Mr. H. G. Procter was referred to the Selection Committee for decision.

EXEMPTIONS TO TEACHERS REFUSED.

Messrs. Souza (28), Flynn (29), Fernandes (30), Barker (31), and J. H. Herbert, teachers, St. Francis School, were refused exemptions as their work did not come under national service.

Mr. L. H. B. Sandwell, Resident Engineer, Electrical Works, who is the only European in charge of Lucknow Station, was exempted from general service, while working as engineer and he is liable for local service.

Mr. A. S. David, head master, Wesleyan Mission School, Lucknow, was refused exemption as his work was not work of national importance.

Mr. C. H. Michael was working for the Labour Corps and was exempted as he was in military employment.

Mr. F. H. Hillis, Army Dentist, applied on the ground of deafness and his case was referred to the military authorities. Then the Tribunal adjourned to 5th May.

RANGOON EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

TOTAL EXEMPTION TO LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 27.

At the second sitting of the Rangoon Exemption Tribunal to-day some 150 to 180 applications were disposed of. These were from persons belonging to rubber industry, beans, minerals, European retail and wholesale traders, exports, imports, general and miscellaneous.

RANGOON, April 28.

The Rangoon Exemption Tribunal disposed of to-day about eighty applications in three hours' sitting and adjourned to Tuesday next. Mr. McDonnell offered no opposition to the application by the local government for total exemption on behalf of the Lieut.-Governor, and other eighty officials and partial exemption on behalf of seventeen officers on the ground of national interest. The Tribunal granted the exemption as asked for.

SUICIDE OF A WITNESS.

ALLEGATION AGAINST BOMBAY BANKING CO.'S AGENT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 28.

Dattatrya Dhondu Gongale, a witness in the Bombay Banking Co.'s case was examined on Friday by the Public Prosecutor in the Sessions Court to prove that the sale of the shop to him by the accused, the Agents of the Bank for Rs. 6,000 was fictitious. The witness, however, maintained that the sale was genuine although he admitted that there was no sale deed for anything, nor was any promissory note passed by him to show that the shop was sold to him. His further evidence was postponed till Saturday, but it was found that he had committed suicide the previous night by taking opium.

DEATH OF RAI SAHIB WAZIRSINGH.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 28.

The death occurred here of Rai Sahib Wazirsingh, a leading citizen, yesterday evening. The deceased was a legal practitioner, and for a long time, as a Municipal Commissioner and for some time as Vice-President of the Municipal Committee had rendered valuable service to the citizens of Delhi.

DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, April 28.

A European lad named Thomas Gabb aged 15 years, died of sunstroke at Lanowli on Tuesday. The deceased, who was step son of Mr. Fred Jones had just taken part in a game with others, when apparently heat affected him as he succumbed soon after. The funeral took place on 25th the coffin being borne to the grave by the Church Choir of which young Gabb had been a member.

"AN ECHO OF THE INQUISITION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I think that all friends of progress and liberty will be most grateful to you for your outspoken and candid article—"An Echo of the Inquisition"—in your issue of last Saturday. It is fortunate, Sir, that you are one of those rare editors in this country who know when to use common sense. It seems to be a rooted belief here that religious questions are not suitable for the public press. I can quite understand that theological dissertations in a daily paper may be objectionable, but why should religious questions that affect the social and moral welfare of a large number of people be considered unsuitable for the columns of a newspaper? This attitude of many journalists is most unreasonable and is to be deplored, as it is only when such religious abuses come in the lime light of the press that the backward communities, who are affected by them, are sometimes relieved from the oppression of their spiritual leaders. In fact, many such abuses of power are done with impunity owing to the knowledge that such things generally do not get into the papers.

You seem to be surprised, Sir, of the pretensions of these Bishops "to govern the Church of God by Divine Right." It is precisely in this daring doctrine that lies the extraordinary power that these prelates have over their faithful, in fact, which the Church wields over a credulous world. The whole thing has been carefully and studiously worked out. It is an old story which has caused many to doubt in the sanity of this world. It is only when a Catholic is fortunate enough to see through the absurdity of these claims and laughs at them outright, or does not allow himself to be troubled by all the threats of punishment and other consequences that non belief in them is supposed to incur, that he may have enough of peace of mind left to live happily. Unfortunately, with the system of education and training which the Roman Catholic Church insists upon, the ordinary Catholics, especially the more ignorant and benighted, are early made to believe that one of the most important conditions of their salvation is absolute obedience to the Church. Now, as the Church means the Pope the Pope the Bishops and these the priests, it is easy to understand how the thing works out and how completely a Catholic is imprisoned in the powerful coils of his religious leaders. When this is fully realized it will be seen how difficult it is for a Catholic to emancipate himself from the letters of an intolerant and overzealous priesthood-Woe betides the unfortunate people whose very faith is built on absolute obedience to an ecclesiastical hierachy, and who are incapable, through being benumed by fear and superstition, to question the sanity of such an infamous doctrine. They must, as Lord Macaulay says, remain mental slaves of their spiritual lords.

Those of your readers who may be unacquainted with Roman Catholic methods will, perhaps, understand why a Catholic submissively allows himself to be guided in matters that generally revolt the ordinary understanding of less credulous folks. They will perhaps, understand why a Catholic dares not read a book that his Church forbids, why he dares not associate himself with people that his priest objects to, though personally he may have nothing against them, why he must send his children to a Catholic school, whether he likes it or not, in fact, why his whole life is guided by the priest and why he is not supposed to question his priest. The poor wretch has too much dread of religious ostracism here and punishment her after to dare for a moment give a thought to state of mental slavery he is the victim of. He does not know even that he is a dupe and that his only salvation is to enlighten himself. To surround him more completely in the meshes, he is firmly made to believe that to enlighten himself means playing with the devil who may ruin his soul eternally! Such is the training of the Catholics and only those, who like myself have been one, know all the details properly. "J'ai vecu dans le serail et j'en connais les detours" as Corueille says.

Children are taken in hand early, hence the instance to send them to Catholic schools, in order that their young and plastic mind may be easily moulded in the cast destined for them. It is only when the world will be advanced enough and the absurdity of these extravagant claims recognised seriously by the majority, that this extraordinary power that has hypnotized and is still hypnotizing millions will be lessened. Meanwhile the unfortunate masses, in benighted corners, wil continue to be much concerned with such arrogant encyclica's as that issued by the Primate of Madras and the Bishop of Mylapore.—Yours, etc.

SAM.

Bombay, April 29, 1917.

BILLIARDS AT DEOLALI.

Considerable interest was evinced in a billiard match played recently at Deolali the opposing teams being the Sergeants and Corporals of the Convalescent Section. The junior N.C.O.'s had the advantage of playing on tables to which they are accustomed and with one solitary exception they proved by far the superior cueists.

Scores:—

CORPORALS.		SERGEANTS.	
Cpl. Arlett	150	C.Q.M.S. Bailey	58
L. Cpl. Stokes	150	C.Q.M.S. Burley	113
Pte. Beck	150	C.Q.M.S. Fowler	104
Cpl. Johnson	150	Sergt. Hall	102
Cpl. Garry	150	Provost Sgt. Rea	81
Cpl. Bushen	141	C.Q.M.S. Lewis	150
L. Cpl. Bartlett	150	C.Q.M.S. Wakefield	90
	1,041		698

The Royal Geographical Society has awarded the Murchison grant to Rai Bahadur Lal Singh, Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Survey of India in recognition of the important survey work carried out by him in connection with Sir Aurel Stein's third journey of exploration in Central Asia.

BRITISH SUCCESSES.

GERMAN DETERMINATION TO RESIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 29.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 27th April:—

The Germans have plainly decided that the time has come to make a stand and prevent the British pushing their way east of Arras down the valley of the Scarpe, to the open plains in north France and Belgium. Many counter-attacks have been a marked feature of the recent fighting, the Germans making eight separate attacks within 24 hours on Gavrelle alone. The enemy force is mostly composed of fresh troops from their best reserves and is fighting harder than at any time this year.

The fight has swayed backwards and forwards, but the final result has been that the British have steadily gained ground and retained all their captures.

Similar results have been achieved on the French front. The general position is that the British and French are making attacks on four vital points, Douai Couai, Cambrai, St. Quentin, and in Champagne and these attacks are not arrested, but are proceeding inexorably. They are compelling the Germans to use up their reserves in counter-attacks and are thus diminishing the ability of the Germans to initiate great offensives elsewhere. The effect of these strokes is being felt in every other theatre of war, and it is because of them that the Germans were unable to help the Turks to retriere the disasters of Kut and Bagdad, and the Turks had to submit to still further defeat at Samarrah.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

The British aircraft have been exceedingly active during the spell of fine weather. They established complete control of the observation of the battlefield, patrolling unceasingly, photographic reporting and assisting guns, and in one day, bringing down 40 enemy machines.

The British have attacked the Bulgarian position between the Vardar River and Lake Doiran and advanced about 500 yards on a front of one mile. Exceptionally wet rainy season in East Africa hinders operations.

The weekly return shows very serious increase in the rate of losses to shipping from submarines and mines, but also an increase in numbers of arrivals and sailings. 2,585 merchant vessels of all nationalities arrived at the British ports and 2,621 sailed. 40 British vessels over and 15 under 1,600 tons were sunk.

Lord Lytton stated in the House of Lords that some new standard merchant vessels will be ready in July and others will follow in rapid succession.

BRITISH TACTICS.

TO PRESS BACK THE HUN LEGIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., April 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—Doubtless the German communiqué will continue to make what capital it can out of the fact that we have not broken through, although none knows better than the German high command how misleading the phrase really is. What we are doing is to press back the Hun legions on a front, which has hitherto reached the length of fifty miles, and wear them down as they go, until the stage must inevitably be reached when their powers of further resistance are broken. Complete defeat of the German army can only be accomplished by this process of destruction, and the present tactics of massed resistance, are all hastening our approach to the only end which can glorify our great sacrifice.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK BROKEN UP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 1-5 a.m., April 30.

Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—A strong night counter-attack against our new positions northward of Arleux-en-gohelle was broken up. Fighting continues in places northward of the Scarpe.

PROSECUTION UNDER DEFENCE FORC ACT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

At the Allahabad Rifle Corps head-quarters a Court Martial was held last Thursday for the purpose of trying Private J. Hyrapiet of the Allahabad Rifles, perhaps the first case to come up before a Court Martial under the Defence Force Act. Major Crump presided over the court, while Captain Lahey Bean and Lieutenant A. H. Mackenzie were the members. 2nd-Lieutenant Weir prosecuted. Proceedings which were private were duly forwarded to General Commanding Allahabad Brigade. Private Grapiet has been fined Rs. 5 for absenting himself from parade when ordered.

MATHERAN ITEMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, April 28.

Colonel Kharegat has arranged with Government on behalf of Mr. Ebrahimkhan of Albert Victor Hotel to engage his whole hotel for the Military. Hence the hotel closes for the public. The management will remain with Mr. Ebrahimkhan. The hotel has room for 100 visitors.

The Parsi resting place was this morning thronged with ladies and gentlemen to witness the first year ceremony of the late Mrs. Framjee C. Mehta.

In out-of-the-way Places

Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.

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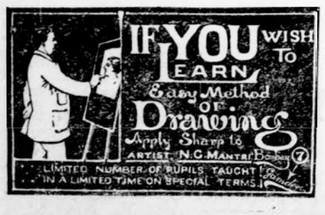
Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come for One Rupee only.

Mr. D. Govindarao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil Bellary, writes on 23—1—16. "My Annual Life Reading has come out fairly correct."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU.

Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.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UPHELD THE BIRKENHEAD TRADITION.

GLORIOUS STORY OF THE TYNDAREUS.

THE KING'S TRIBUTE.

(Later than the Mail.)

The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" at Cape Town sends the following graphic telegram describing the scenes in the Admiralty transport Tyndareus when that vessel struck a mine on February 9 off Cape Agulhas.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 12.

It is another deathless story which the Middlesex Regiment has added to the traditions of the British Army, and the thrill of pride with which the Mother Country will learn of the behaviour of her sons, so many thousands of miles away, is shared to the full by every South African, Dutch or British.

When the accident occurred the weather was fine. The majority of the soldiers were watching another transport which was coming along behind, when suddenly a terrific shock was felt and the vessel began to fill with water at a great rate. It was a critical moment for everyone on board. Panic or confusion would have resulted in a terrible disaster. But the men, from the highest to the lowest on board, behaved like heroes.

NOT A MAN FLINCHED.

Every man immediately realised his danger, for apparently the steamer was going down by the head and threatening to take the final plunge. It was a moment to test the nerves of the bravest, and these young men, fresh from the civilian life of London and the surrounding towns, stood the test superbly.

Not a man flinched. All responded to the commands of their officers as briskly and orderly as on parade and quietly lined up.

As soon as the roll had been called and the order "Stand easy" had been given someone started "The Long Trail," and in a few seconds the whole gathering from end to end of the ship had taken up the haunting refrain of the latest marching song. Then came the oldest favourite, "Tipperary," and for half an hour afterwards, while the ominous incline of the deck towards the bows became more and more noticeable, chorus after chorus swept along the lines and over the sea.

NOT SEASONED SOLDIERS.

Let it be remembered that the men of this splendid Middlesex battalion were not old and seasoned soldiers, and it will be better understood what lustre they have added to the glory of the British Army. Many of them, at all events, were young fellows who, a few months before, had never handled a rifle or done an hour's drill, but were working at the desk, in the factory, or in the shop.

As has been well said out here, that they should have so quickly become impregnated with the high traditions of the British Army and of the distinguished regiment to which they belong is a wonderful proof of the great qualities of the British race.

The vessel's wireless installation had not been damaged by the explosion, and S O S signals were immediately sent out while boat after boat was lowered to the water. One of them was upset in its descent, but a young seaman, without a moment's hesitation, jumped overboard and succeeded in righting it; and the same man, a little later, distinguished himself by diving from a lifeboat and rescuing the regimental dog Paddy.

Another example of pluck was given by half a dozen of the troops, who, engineers by profession, volunteered to assist in the engine-room and, exchanging khaki for overalls, did splendid work in the most dangerous spot in the ship.

Six boats had been lowered when a rescuing boat, followed a few minutes later by another, arrived, and the work of transferring the troops, was begun. Though a strong wind was blowing and the sea was very choppy, it was carried out without a mishap in a little over an hour, and the rescue vessels turned for port.

Meanwhile two other steamers had responded to the call for help, and took the crippled liner in tow. It appeared to be an almost hopeless task, as she was then well down by the bows, but wonderful seamanship on the part of the officers and crews of all three vessels triumphed, and the Tyndareus was brought safely into port.

CHEERS FOR THE CAPTAIN.

Magnificent as had been their own conduct, the troops are enthusiastic in their praises of the officers and crew of the Tyndareus. They, too, demonstrated that the spirit which held the men of the Birkenhead together still survives. Their coolness and discipline were on a level with the qualities displayed by the soldiers.

The captain, who, the troops say, was magnificent, found time while directing operations to cheer and encourage the men as they stood singing choruses on the deck. "Keep it up, lads," he kept shouting to them. "all's well"; while the troops cheered him again and again in return.

Five dogs were on board, and all of these were rescued.

Whatever part the battalion is destined to play in the world war it is certain that the great traditions of the Middlesex Regiment will not be tarnished by these men. The regiment has distinguished itself in many campaigns, but nothing in its annals redounds more to its credit than this splendid episode on board the Tyndareus.

It would have been worth an Englishman's journey to South Africa to see the welcome which was accorded the battalion as they marched through the streets of a neighbouring town. They were entertained by the municipal council, the members of which paid warm tributes to their bravery.

The following messages also were received:—

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

His Majesty, on learning of the episode, despatched the following message to the Naval Commander-in-Chief at Simonstown:—

Please express to the officer commanding the——Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment my admiration of the conduct displayed by all ranks on the occasion of the accident to the Tyndareus. In their discipline and courage they worthily upheld the splendid tradition of the Birkenhead, ever cherished in the annals of the British Army.

GEORGE R I.

ADMIRAL'S TRIBUTE.

From the Naval Commander-in-Chief Simonstown, to the Admiralty:—

The behaviour of——Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, on board the steamship Tyndareus, after the accident to that ship, there being a large quantity of water on board, and the ship apparently sinking by the head in a heavy swell, was most praiseworthy, and equal to the Birkenhead tradition of the British Army on the same spot. It was only due to this that no lives were lost in the boats. The ship was saved by the coolness and perseverance of the captain, officers, engineers, and engine-room staff.

GOVERNMENT AND THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Tanning Industry in the suburbs of Bombay called Dharavi is going on for many many decades in the past. Since the outbreak of the war the Bombay Tanning Industries have played a marvellous part. Merchants used to export tanned hides to the United Kingdom, etc. Since a few months ago Government have appointed a department in Bombay to purchase their tanned hides for Army requirements from the merchants, and whatever was not suitable, they were allowed to export to England. The selection of the leather became more and more difficult and it has reached such a state that it is getting impracticable for the merchants to tan these hides. The inspection of the leather has been left entirely at the mercy of the Government Hide Examiner to do what he likes, to select what he likes, and to throw out hides of the quality which was previously accepted by him. There is no system or even a guide laid down to guide both the examiner and the merchants. Government are taking up tanneries after tanneries from the merchants and tanning the hides themselves thus depriving the merchants of their own legitimate trade. The merchants used to export rejected tanned hides to England now this has also been stopped. The merchants were paid upto Rs. 1-4 per lb. for tanned hides, now attempts are being made to oppress the merchants by the Government Hide Examiner to reject them more and more and to bring down the price for same quality of hides up to 15 to 16 annas per lb. Besides this, Aval Bark which is used for tanning and which the merchants used to buy themselves the Government Hide Examiner has written to all the merchants and brokers that whatever bark they get by rail or by boat, samples of such consignments are to be first shown to the Government Hide Examiner, and it is he who is to fix the rates and distribute to the merchants according to their requirements. As the Aval bark is not of one quality and as the fixing of the rates and distributing of the Bark to the merchants is now left entirely at the option of the Government Hide Examiner, it is possible that bark worth Rs. 9 per Pulla (that is about 240 lbs.) could be allotted to a merchant who is not in the good books of the Government Hide Examiner at the rate of Rs. 17 per pulla, and vice versa. There are concrete instances that lately some quality of Aval Bark which was sent to Bombay from up-country and which the merchants would not consent to sell at less than Rs. 17 or Rs. 18 per Pulla, was sold off at Rs. 8 per Pulla, without the merchants' consent, while the other merchants for the same quality of bark at the same time were paid between Rs. 14 to Rs. 18 per Pulla, by the Government Hide Examiner. The most surprising affair is that the bark of the merchants was sold off by the Government Hide Examiner at Rs. 8 per Pulla, while the same kind of bark of the same district and of the same party after a couple of days, was fixed at Rs. 17 per Pulla by the Government Hide Examiner. Certainly there must be some reason to explain why for the same quality of bark two rates that is Rs. 8 and Rs. 17 were paid by the Government Hide Examiner with an interval of two to three days only. May I know why the matter is left entirely at the mercy of the Government Hide Examiner to do just as he likes. I would also like to know if such a thing is allowed in any district in India entirely in the hands of one individual. He acts very arbitrarily and does not allow merchants to express their opinion and if one does, he is punished by giving him very low rates for the materials, and by other means as well as if, we, the merchants must submit to him to whatever he does as if he is the paramount power in India.

The merchants are sick and tired over this state of affairs, and it might come out some day that the whole tanning industry is given up by them unless Government work all the tanneries in Bombay.

The hardships have so increased that it is necessary for the future of the tanning industry that it must be investigated immediately, if you will kindly personally interview the merchants directly concerned I am sure you will come to know very many important matters to disclose which I regret I am not in aposition to do.—Yours etc.,

A. SUFFERER.

Bombay, 19th April.

THE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LD.

CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN'S

first Subscription to the War Loan.

Mr. Surendranath Tagore, General Secretary, advises that the management has pleasure in offering the Society's Constituents an opportunity of doing . . . .

their Bit to end the War

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and with that purpose in view the Society on and from 1st May 1917 will accept War-Scrip of any description at cost in lieu of any cash premii due on its policies . . . .

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Manager, Bombay Branch.

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War Loan Information Bureau, Esplanade Road.
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Also from Grant Road Playhouse Corner, from 7 to 12 p.m.

Get a Ticket TO-DAY.

It may bring you a Fortune.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed-bugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

¼ lb. tins Ans. 7 each.
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MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

PATENT PREPARATIONS FOR TONIC.

TONIC PILLS.—Known as "King of Tonics". These are the only safe and realiable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indiscretions and loss of vitality.

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood.

These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

These are invaluable in weak digestion. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred.)

Pills No. 2 Quantity 200 value Rs. 300.

Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

SPECIALIST FOR PILES AND FISTULA

Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Rs. 10 as trial.

Dr. DUBAL.

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NATURAL WAY
TO BEAUTY.

IT is justifiable for every lady to regularly use Ven-Yusa Creme de Luxe and so render herself more attractive and her skin more beautiful. A little Ven-Yusa on the tip of the finger and rubbing in a gentle circular fashion—rather more persistently in the case of wrinkles or blotches than for a mere defect of complexion—comprises the daily treatment.

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Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.
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Radical and Sure Cure.

By which Asthmatic patients suffering from over 25, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians no matter if the disease is from the birth or is inherited from ancesters are radically cured of the disease.

Its price is Rs. 3/4 for one week's doses, two weeks' Rs. 6/5, three weeks' Rs. 9/5 and for four weeks' Rs. 10/6 with postage and packing etc. Full amount will be refunded if after finishing the treatment any Asthama fit appears in their lives.

The specific is to be taken for twelve weeks only.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from THE VERY FIRST DAY of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the Specific at their home.

Opium is strictly prohibited.

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K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City,
U. P., India.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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BOMBAY.
WILL PROVE YOU

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION

The following examination results were declared in Bombay on Friday:—

First Class:—Manekbai Khanderao Navalkar.

Second Class:—Durgashankar Diveswar Acharya, Gajanan Balkrishna Adhye, Luis Alvares, Sanjiv Ramrao Amladi, N. Sivakamu Ammal, Nadirshaw Ddabhoy Anklesaria, Krishnaji Bhimrao Antrolikar, James Patrick Arland, Edalji Shavaksha Banatvala, Cecilia Baptista, Shankar Gopal Belapurkar, Gopal Mahadev Bhatavadekar, Rameshwar Pitamber Bhatt, Vithal Jagannath Bhide, Ramchendra Atmaram Bhonsule, Shivappa Karbasappa Billur, Satramdas Khubchand Chainani, Joseph Monte Colaco, Dhirajlal Navalchand Daftari, Diogo Caetaninho D'Almeida, Rustom Dhanjibhai Darvala, Dinsha Ardeshir Dastur, Balkrishna Vishvanath Dave, Mulshankar Prabhashankar Dave, Amthalal Gulabbhai Desai, Dhanji Laxmidas Desai; Manilal Bhimbhai Desai, Pandurao Motilal Desai, Dattaji Ramchandra Dhanawade, Dorabji Hormusji Doctor, Nariman Jehangirji Dodhi, Beatrice Mary Fernandes, Leo Fonseca, Khudabux Mancherji Fozdar, Chintaman Mahadev Gadre, Vishnu Hari Ganu, Bashumal Tejumal Gehi, Purushottam Vishwanath Gharpure, Balkishna Narayan Ghate, Ramaranjan Ghose, Ramchand Gulabchand Gujar, Soma Chandra Gupta, Bakhtyar Rustamji Hukim, Dayabai Laxman Hari, Enid Harrington, Behari Lal Hastir, Parsram Mulchand Hathiramani, Florinda Heredia, Hundraj Wassanmal Hingorani, Devidas Mangesh Hoskot, Darab Framji Jagose, Kisharam Gobindram Java, Kaustubhrai Dolatrai Jhala, Kashinath Vinayak Joglekar, Basaprabhu Mallappa Kadkol, Najan Manekji Kalapesi, Dattatraya Balvant Kamat, Narottam Chunilal Kapadia, Ratilal Mulchand Kapadia, Tehmuras Phirozshaw Kapadia, Kashi Prasad, Ali Abdullatif Kazi, Kaikhusru Behram Kermani, Hiranand Hassanand Keswani, Purushottam Girdhar Kiri Kedar Nath Kulshreshtha, Ganesh Madhav Kurulkar, Nariman Ardeshir Lalkaka, Jagannath Narayan Limaye, Ramchandra Raghunath Limaye, Shewaram Pessumal Lula, Chimanlal Ganpatram Mahadevia, Motiram Chellaram Malkani, Mangharam Ramchand Mansukhani, Ichhashankar Kalyanrai Maru, Bamansha Manekji Medhora, Minocher Jehangir Meher-Homji, Noshirwan Jehangir Meher-Homji, Chatrabhuj Panachand Mehta, Ishvarlal Chhaganlal Mehta, Jamnadas Bhanji Mehta, Manu Thakordas Mehta, Punamchand Mohanlal Mehta, Shavakshaw Bomanji Mehta, Velji Ladhabhai Mehta, Joseph Misquitta, Nautamlal Chhaganlal Modi, Sohrab Hoshangshah Nanavati, Srinivasarao Mysore Narsingarao, F. Wilfred Nazareth, Ishvarlal Vijnath Oza, Lakshmanrao Venkatesh Padaki Kaikhusru Bomanji Palkhivala, Tularam Hariram Pandit, Gobindram Dhanrajmal Panjabi, Atmaram Chimanlal Parikh, Manilal Muljibhai Parikh, Amrit Lal Parmar, Mangesh Vishnu Parulkar, Yashwant Nilkanth Parulkar, Laljibhai Govardhandas Patel, Vaman Ramkrishna Patwardhan, Joseph Pereira, Juliette Phillips, Gilbert Pinto, Balkrishna Balvant Rashingkar, Aradhya Basav Renn, Camilo Severino Rodrigues, Michael Rodrigues, Durga Sadashiv Sahasrabudhe, Naval Kharshedji Sahiar, Shantilal Keshavlal Sankhani, Motilal Chhaganlal Sanghavi, Panchand Kanji Sanghavi, Keshav Vaman Sathe, Sunder Raghvendra Savur, Helena Secqueira, Homi Meherjibhoy Senthna, Chimanlal Chaturbhai Shah, Mansukhlal Tarachand Shah, Balaram Anandrao Shete, Meherwan Ardesir Sogu, Trimbak Hari Talvalkar, Hari Mukund Tilak, Ganga Shankar Tiwari, Mahadev Babirao Udgaonkar, Gurdial Vaidya, Bejonji Vachha, Shiambihari Lal Vajpai, Nandlal Bulchidas Vani, Vishwanath Vamanrao Vasudev, Krishnabai Narayan Vethe, Joseph Valentine Viegas, Vaman Venkatrao Wagh and Bhaskar Balvantrai Yodh.

Not Classed:—Malhar Vinayak Apte (exempted from Physics and Biology, Dattatraya Kashinath Bodas (exempted from Physics and Chemistry), and Balkrishna Chintaman Lagu (exempted from Physics).

Navalkar Manekbai Khanderao wins the Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship.

N. Sivakamu Ammal wins the Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship.

Ali Abdullatif Kazi wins the Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.

INTERMEDIATE M.B., B.S. EXAMINATION

Second Class:—Ghulam Rasul Baluch, Bhaulal Punsi Bhate, Janardan Pandurang Chobhe, Barjor Bomanji Dalal, Sorab Shapurji Daruvala, Josephine De Lima, Ramchandra Sakharam Deshpande, Raghunath Shridhar Dhekne, Emilata Nawalkishore Doctor, Jamshedji Hormasji Doctor, Sorabji Cooverji Driver, Ali Ahmed Hoda, Venkatesh Pandurang Kamat, Kailaschandra Ganesh Khandekar, Shantilal Gulabrai Mankad, Narmadashankar Madhavrai Mankodi, Bhalchandra Gangadhar Marathe, Lawrence Conceicao Mascarenhas, Eugene Menezes, Raghunathrai Shrinivasrai Mishra, Vithaldas Jagmohandas Modi, Rustomji Dinshawji Mowdawala, Shahmahomed Mahomed Usuff Munshi, Ganesh Gopal Naik, Kodanda Raman Pagadala, Sharada Ganesh Pandit, Anandibai Krishnarao Pange, Bhargav Parashuram Paranjpe, Gajanan Premshankar Pathak, Amritlal Udayashankar Rindani, Chuharmal Partabrai Shahani, Satyendranath Tarkhad, and Ambashankar Manishankar Tripathi.

FIRST LL.B. EXAMINATION.

First Division (in order of merit).—St. John Lobo, Aloysius Soares, Yahyamia Yakubmia Syed, Jivraj Motichand Gujar, Chandulal Pitamberdas Parikh, Amarchand Nemchand Shroff, Rijhumal Kundansing Lahori, and S. Narayanarao.

Second Division.—Rahimbuksh Mahomed Chhuttul, Narayan Rao Agali, Cadabam Narayan Aiengar, Santdas Dayaram Ambwani, Ambalal Chunilal Amin, Jashbai Lalaji Amin, Kunjikrishna Ramanchohan Andezath, Andanappa Channappa Angadi, Purushottam Mahadev Apte, Joachim Joseph Athaide, Ramkrishna Hari Athavale, Abdulrahim Muradali Baluch, Nasrullahkhan Bachalkhan Baluch, Bhalchandra Madhav Barve, Narayan Parameshwar Bhagwat, Vajeshankar Kanji Bhatt, Kamal Ramrao Bhende, K. Ramaswamiengar Bindiganavale, Jamnadas Narbheram Boghani, Vasudev Anant Brahmadande, Harakhlal Revashankar Buch, Narshidas Motichand Budhev, Noshirvan Hormasji Bulsara, Vishnu Ganpatrao Chavan, Maganlal Chhotalal Chhatrapati, Gopal Balkrishna Chitale, Francisco Correa-Afonso, Ardeshir C. Cursetji, Dhansukhlal Lallubhai Dalal, Ranchhoddas Motilal Dalal, Bhasker Ramkrishna Damle, Gopal Dinkar Damle, Dhirajlal Ghelabhai Desai, Hiralal Chunilal Desai, Gopal Krishna Deshpande, Jivaji Keshav Deshpande, Atmaram Vaman Dighaskar, Narsinh Krishna Dixit, Hormusji Dossabhoy Doctor, Yashvant Ramchandra Dongre, Leo Joseph Ferro, Dinshah Phirozshah Frenchman, Harilal Odhavji Gandhi, Fatehchand Tarachand Gangaramani, Ganesh Sunderrav Gangolli, Ramchandra Narayan Garde, Kashinath Trimbak Ghaisas, Surenuranath Rangnath Gharekhan, Narayen Ramchandra Gokhale, Ramchandra Sakharam Gokhale, Vishnu Balvant Gokhale, Balkisan Lakhmidas Gujarathi, Vinayak Mahipat Gupte, Tribhovandas Jayabhai Inamdar, Nenumal Leksing Jagtiani, Harilal Virji Jhaveri, Ramniklal Keshavlal Jhavri, Gopal Shivram Joglekar, Dattatraya Parashram Joshi, Ganesh Laxman Joshi, Krishnalal Jatashankar Joshi, Madhav Bhimrao Kabbur, Shankarlal Lallubhai Kadikar, Krishna Swamirao Kankanhalli, Mangaldas Durlabhdas Kapadia, Ramkrishna Kota Karant, Raghunath Raoji Karnik, Keshav Vinayak Kelkar, Gianchand Gurdassing Kewalramani, Hargovind Bhavanbhai Kotak, Mohanlal Lallubhai Kothari, Gangadhar Vaman Kothawale, Kashinath Nilkanth Kotval, Ganesh Dattatraya Kulkarni, Shankar Ramchandra Kulkarni, Hakimji Edulji Kumana, Subbaraya Chetty Kusuma, Santdas Idanmal Lalvani, Jamshed Sorabshah Lam, M. R. Madhava Warriar, Madhusudan Girdharrai Majmudar, Gustasp Ardeshir Mama, K. Manamohan, Gordhandas Jethabhai Mandavia, Shankar Rau Manjeshwar, Lakshmanrao Sanjivrao Manvi, Apparao Venkatrao Masarguppi, Nihalchand Punamchand Mehta, Vinod Markand Mehta, Shrichand Ambaidas Merchant, Jayantilal Keshavji Modi, Mayachand Khemchand Modi, Issac Moses, Noshirwan Byramji Motiwala, Bhalchandra Vishnu Mulay, Kamalnath Vithal Mulgaokar, Dinkar Rau Mundkur, Venkatanaranappa Narayanrao Mysore, Mangesh Vishnu Nabar, Keshav Vishnu Nadkarni, Tansukhlal Hiral Nanavati, Iyengar M. Annadhoray Narayana, Govind Vishnu Nerurkar, K. Padmanbha Pillai, Chandrashankar Manishankar Pancholi, Bhaskar Gangadhar Pandit, Venkatachalaiyar Suprahmanan Payagudi, Shiavax Cursetji Pardiwala, Jethalal Parbhudas Parekh, Baldevprasad Maganlal Parikh, Jagmohan Lalubhai Parikh, Madhavlal Bhurabhai Parikh Bhailal Tulsidas Patel, Shivabhai Bhailalbhai Patel, Chintaman Hari Patwardhan, Benjamin Pavamani, Dattatraya Gopal Phadke, Laxman Ganesh Pradhan, Vinayak Sitaram Pradhan, Minocheher Ardeshir Rabadi, B. Rajarao, Kashinath Bhimrao Rajurkar, S. Ramanujam, Pandharinath Shivram Ranade, Kashinath Ganesh Sahasrabudhe, Amichand Govindji Shah, Dalpatbhai Popatlal Shah, Hiralal Manchhachand Shah, Jagjivandas Damodardas Shah, Keshavlal Nathubhai Shah, Narayandas Vrijlal Shah, Sankalchand Govardhandas Shah, Shantilal Chunilal Shroff, Severino A. Silva, Sir Venkatesh Bhanji Deshpande, Ramchand Naraindas Sonpar, Annigeri Srinivasrao, Ramaswamiah Subbarao, Narayanswamy Subramanian, Vithal Rajaram Tamboli, Subbarao Tammanna, Vaman Raghunath Thakar, Vishnuprasad Ratanram Thakore, Ramchandra Balvant Vaidya, Chandulal Nagindas Vakil, Ganpatrao Raghunath Vakil, Khandubhai Govindji Vaokar, Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma, Deviprasad Gaurishankar Vasavada, P. K. Venkateswaram, Prajashankar Laxmishankar Vora, Jhaverilal Trambaklal Vyas, Malhar Narayan Waknis, Dattatraya Ranganath Walimbe, and Peshotan Jamshedji Wania.

Passed in Papers III. and IV.—Vasudev Narayan Asundi (exempted from Papers I and II).

St. John Lobo wins the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.

Chandrashankar Manishankar Pancholi gets the Nandshankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship.

GOVERNMENT AT EXAMINATIONS.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Elementary Examination in Architecture.

Makandas Fakirdas Mistry, Samson Abraham Elijah, Balkrishna Gangadhar Oke, Gopalji Mulji Bhuta, Castell Sylvester Joseph Trinity, Vamanrav Mangalrao Bhoir, Abdulkader Kazi Mahmood Shariff, Vasudeorao Balkrishna Wast, Shankar Pandurang Shevade, Shaikh Miya Shaikh Abdulla, Harischandra Mahadeo Patil, Faredoon Naoroji Dastoor, Dattatraya Bapoo Joshi, Gurusiddappa Virappa Javali, Lalshankar Maniklal Bhatt, Keshaorao A. Padgaokar, Manulal Chunilal Bhatt, Surajram Nageshwar Pathak, Ganpatram Fakirbhai Bhatt, Peter Francis Mascarenhas, Vallabhdas Ramji Mistry, Arthur Ernest Ferdinand Nissem.

Intermediate Examination in Architecture.

Nanabhai Pandurang Naik, Gopal Mahadeo Mestry, Coover Jiwanji D'abdy, Ganesh Bhikaji Deolalikar, Phiroz Edulji Cooper, Vijayashankar Shivram Sompura, Shivaram Sadashiv Bapat, Mahadeo Wasudeo Dongre, Narayan Vishnu Paranjpe, Yeshwant Pandurang Mate, Krishnarao Narayan Ambegaoker, Ranganath Parsharam Ketkar, Dattatraya Dhondadeo Vaidya, Niranjanlal Jagjivan Gokuli, Baburao Govindrao Bandekar, Laxman Mahadeo Chitale, Vamanrao Vithalrao Vadnerkar, Tryambak Gangadhar Lamage, Shantaram Kashiram Malik, Karsonji Keshavbhai Mistry.

Advanced Examination in Architecture.

Mangalbhai Deojibhai Carpenter, Bholanath Purushottamjee Wadke, Shiawax Cowasji Pastakia, Jivraj Hirji Mistry, Shantaram Shamrao Sao, Ganesh Shankar Kalkundrikar, Maganlal Ambalal Desai, Vasant Chintaman Potdar, Kershasp Bhiccaji Taraporvala, Pirosha Rustomji Turner, Champaklal Parbhulal Shah, Lajashankar Manishankar Vaishnav, Narayan Damodar Desai, Natvarlal Chhaganlal Shah, Matibhai Bhulabhai Pagi, Bhanwar Lall Dhama.

Elementary Examination in Drawing and Painting.

Vinayak Krishna Gadgil, Shivram Balkrishna Shirgaonkar, Shanta Narayan Brahmandkar (Miss), Payadipati Deendayal, Gordhanbhai Umedbhai Patel, Anantrai Ochhavaram Mehta, Harsadroy Shakerlal Mehta, Milka Abraham Satankar (Miss), Palmyra Virginia Furtado (Miss), Chandulal Chhaganlal Shah, Trimbak Vinayak Ganpula, Dattatraya Ramchandra Mudholkar, Krishnaji Sakharam Sohani, Jethalal Dalsukh Bhavasar, Jethalal Purshottam Patel, Shridhar Gopal Ghaisas, Hari Baburao Garge, Dwarkanath Shitaram Mohite.

Intermediate Examination in Drawing and Painting.

Madhav Khanderao Bagal, Narayanrao Eranna Purum, Vinayak Gangadhar Joshi, Udhav Dadaji Mujumdar, Vaman Krishna Joglekar, Punjalal Bapuji Pathak, Shankar Narayan Parkar, Narayan Ramchandra Pendharkar, Rama Rao Damerla, Anant Vithal Tilvi.

Advanced Examination in Drawing and Painting.

Narhari Gopalkrishna Pavanji, Nanalal Ramshankar Shukla, Rajaram Govind Pade, Ignatius Vaz, Shirin Dinshaw Daver (Miss), Suryanarayan Sikh, Madanray Ratanlal Vakil, T. A. Gopalswamy Iyengar, Hormusji Rustomji Kapadia, Bhau Raghunath Jalihalkar, Cooma Framji Taraporevala (Miss), Ramchandra Shripad Soundattikar, Shridhar Ramchandra Kulabkar, Madhavji Devji Chudasamee, Sundrabai Sadashiv Desai (Miss).

Elementary Examination in Modelling.

Nathuram Haribhau Kovale, Vasant Damodar Wagle, Narayanbhai Somabhai Desai.

Drawing Teacher's Examination.

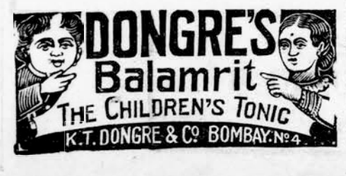
Arjunlal Harkisandas Sheth, Mathurabai Gopalrao Ghate (Mrs.), Syed Azizalli Syed Chiraghali, Rajamani Jeremiah (Miss), Ramchandra Raghoba Darhe, Dattatraya Babaji Nikam, Ghanashyam Babulji Vagal, Tharumal Permanand Masand, Vaman Ganesh Phadke, Hotchand Nirbhdas Gidwani, Bhagwan Sadashiv Bhadkamkar, Emma Marks (Miss), Navajbaji Ardeshir Printer (Miss), Tehmina Ardeshir Printer (Miss), Abhiman Sakharam Ghongde, Keshav Baliram Shende.

Drawing Master's Examination.

Maganlal Motiram Mehta, Nilkanth Mangesh Nerlekar, Narayan Balkrishna Nerlekar, Mahadeo Vinayak Apte.

Art Master's Examination.

Keshao Bhavanrao Chudekar, Krishnaji Raghunath Ketkar, Sadanand Rajaram Masurkar, Dattatraya Chintaman Joglekar, Narayan Ramkrishna Sirdesai, Vithal Narayan Mestry.



BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RS. 100 FINE FOR RECKLESS DRIVING.

A MAN KNOCKED DOWN AND RUN OVER

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Inspector Home charged Solomon Aaron, a Jew motor car driver, with driving his car in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life. Mr. R. Solomon defended.

While the accused was driving his car from Pydhonie towards Abdul Rahman Street on the 26th instant he knocked down a man, and the right front wheel passed over him. The accused did not blow the horn, or give any signal. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced ta pay a fine of Rs. 100.

MUSICIAN BOUND OVER.

EMPLOYER'S VIOLIN PLEDGED WITH MARWARI.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Achreker charged Diego Francis Vaz, a musician, with theft as a servant of a violin, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to his employer, Peter Kaitan Frietas, proprietor of the Imperial Band. The accused, who was sent to the Royal Opera House by his master, pledged the instrument for Rs. 8-4 with a Marwari, together with his clothes. He pleaded guilty. The accused was bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for one year.

S. AND T. DEPARTMENT ROBBED.

[illegible]

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Gole charged Sheriff Gulam Khan, a chowkidar in the Alexandra Dock, with theft as a servant of cloth bags worth Rs. 1-8, belonging to the S. and T. Department. The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Excise Inspector Velloze charged Tukaram Narayan Golatker with possessing half a grain of cocaine without license at Bapty Road. The accused was fined Rs. 6.

FINE OF RS. 25 FOR RASH DRIVING.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sergeant Daglish charged Mr S. F. R. Vicaji with driving his motor car in a rash and negligent manner. It was stated that Mr. H. H. Larkin was driving his car up the Sandhurst Bridge towards Chowpatti on the 15th of April, half the road being dug up for repairs. The accused rushed his car from the rear and despite the traffic that was coming from the opposite direction, tried to squeeze between Mr. Larkin's car and a victoria, with the result that the left mudguard of the accused's car caught the right front mudguard of the other car. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

THE CATHOLIC LAITY AND THE PRELATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the attacks made by the Bishops of Madras against the rights and the privileges of the Roman Catholics as British Subjects and as natives of India, their motherland, I beg respectfully to suggest, for the serious consideration of my co-religionists, fellow-subjects and fellow-countrymen of Madras, to make a respectful but firm stand against the hostile attitude taken by the prelates against the patriotic Catholics of Madras, and to prepare carefully a well-reasoned representation of their case and submit the same to the Holy Father. Meanwhile, I would strongly urge on the Roman Catholics of Madras to prepare a precis of the correspondence and also a well-thought out memorandum of their case and to address the same to leading Catholic newspapers of Great Britain, Ireland, America and Rome, e.g. The "Catholic Times," The "Table," etc. The desirability of submitting the case to Indian Journals of every shade of opinion may also be considered. In view of the strong combination on the part of the foreign prelates and clergy to crush the patriotism and public spirit of the Indian Catholics, it would be moral cowardice on the part of the Madras Catholics not to put forward their case and show to the world at large that in their patriotism and the independence of public spirit, they are second to none.—Yours etc.

AN INDIAN CATHOLIC.

Bombay, April 1917.

ASSAULT AT A RAILWAY STATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the 17th instant at 6-25 p.m., an European gentleman happened to be at the Church Gate Station, and took his seat on the bench reserved for first and second class ladies which was already occupied by four ladies.

The Deputy Station Master who happened to pass at that very moment requested the European passenger to take his seat on the adjoining bench.

However the passenger replied in an insulting tone and rushing at the Deputy Station Master caught him by the throat and assaulted him. But in the meantime a second class passenger came and freed the Deputy Station Master from his hands.

The matter was reported to the Station Master who subsequently obtained the name of the gentleman after great trouble. The District Traffic Superintendent was informed of the fact and it seems that up to now no step has been taken against that gentleman. I trust that the District Traffic Superintendent will take strong measures and inquire into the matter and do the needful, so that in doing and fulfilling the duty, the Deputy Station Master may not be harassed similarly in future and the gentleman who had been assaulted by the European passenger may be rewarded as he waited patiently to get justice at the hands of the District Traffic Superintendent without uttering a single word to the gentleman.—Yours, etc.

ONLOOKER.

Hope for the Hopeless!
SANTI OIL
TO BE USED EXTERNALLY
It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
Correspondence strictly confidential.
Particulars Free.
The HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal.
Please mention this paper when writing to us.

Are you Worried about Baby?

HOW to feed Baby is often a great worry to mothers who are unable to nurse their babies themselves. Ordinary cow's milk—however prepared at home—is not a suitable substitute for the mother's milk. It is acid in reaction, contains harmful germs and forms dense curds in the stomach that cannot be digested. Decide to use the 'Allenburys' Foods which are the only series of Foods scientifically adapted to the growing requirements of the child. You will be delighted when you see how well your baby thrives on this Method of Infant Feeding. The 'Allenburys' Foods are free from all dangerous organisms; they are portable, being in powder form and in sealed packages. The Milk Foods Nos. 1. and 2 require the addition of hot water only to prepare them for use.

A PURE, COMPLETE AND PROGRESSIVE DIETARY.

The Allenburys Foods
MILK FOOD No.1. From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No.2. From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No.3. From 6 months upwards

Unsolicited Testimony.

A Doctor writes: Calcutta.
Dear Sirs,—A motherless infant in my charge, who has been reared from birth on your sizes of Foods, is doing well. He is at present over a year and a half old, and though he has been weaned, yet your Food No. 3 is a major part of his daily diet.
I enclose herewith a photo of the said infant, and I shall try in my next to send particulars about, and a photo of, another motherless baby, in a family I know of, who is being brought up, at my instance, on your milk foods. I am, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
(Dr.) S. N. B.

A Nurse writes: Colombo.
Dear Sir,—I consider it (the 'Allenburys') a most excellent food, and have always found it agree with the Mother's milk. One baby was born with ulcerated bowels, and the ulcers perforated the bladder. However, your food was the means of saving his life. Another baby weighing four pounds, was saved by means of 'Allenburys' food. They are both fine children now. Yours truly,
(Nurse) E. S.

A Mother writes: Calcutta.
Dear Sir,—I have one little girl, 4 years old, whom I brought up on your milk foods, and I am now giving it to my second (9 weeks old.) I have found it splendid for my little ones. I am so glad, because I have heard many mothers out here say it is difficult to get a food to suit their children.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for free book "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London, England.
A.D. 1715. Established 200 Years. A.D. 1915.

You feel run down and "nervy" just because there is a lack of sufficient phosphorous in your system, though you are probably unaware of this simple fact. Phosphorous is vital to your well-being and is the natural food for brain and nerves. It is to be found in Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne in a pleasant and readily assimilable form—splendid for keeping "fit" and giving a new lease of energy.

You probably have some friend or acquaintance whose remarkable adaptability to circumstances and whose invariable habit of looking on the bright side of things makes you envy their happy disposition—their secret is simply "good health."

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne passed the experimental stage half-a-century ago and is a proved remedy for depression, irritability, mental sluggishness, and that "nervy" state of health due in a great measure to an impoverished condition of the blood, more often than not the result of climatic conditions.

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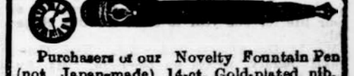
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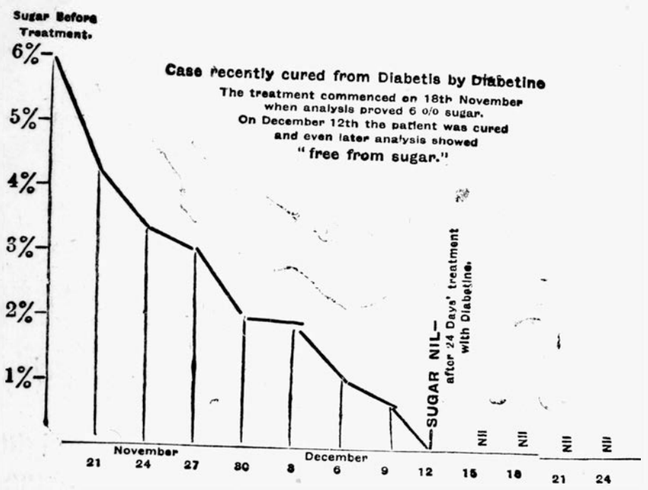
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BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
NAGPUR, 15th April 1917.

THE GERMAN INTENTIONS.

REASONS FOR THE RAPID RETREAT.

The military correspondent of the "Morning Post" reviewing the military situation in mail week says:—

The week-end news has finally disposed of the theory that the German retreat might have been intended merely to effect a local readjustment of the battered front by taking up a new line of defence in positions prepared beyond the range of our heavy artillery. The Bapaume Ridge conferred no particular tactical advantage, except in so far as it might facilitate observation of fire, a consideration which is more important to the attack than to the defence. For the defence can determine ranges at leisure from its fixed gun-positions, and its artillery is not required to demolish entanglements and to destroy entrenchments. But the abandonment of the high ground conferred a very real advantage on the pursuing troops, and therefore made it clear that the Germans intended to continue their retreat to more favourable regions. The progress of the French in the district between the Ayre and the Oise on Thursday and Friday pointed to a very wide extension of the movement, which, so far as its frontage is concerned, has, for the moment been defined by the subsequent reports. We now know that it extends from Arras to the Aisne, though how much further it may spread one cannot say. The few miles that remain of the old lines south of Arras are in no way a desirable possession, and it is likely that an earlier move would have been made on that flank were it not that it would have given a clue to the intended scope of the retirement. The evacuation of Monchy-au-Bois would have made it quite clear that the movement would extend as far as Arras, for which reason prominence was given some time ago to the fact that the Germans were clinging to the high ground in that locality. The delay will necessitate an acceleration of the retirement from that region, or its retardation in the direction of Bapaume, where it may be supposed the Germans were more hustled than they anticipated. As we pointed out on Thursday, the loss of Grevillers was premature, and the expected counter-attack which was duly delivered in that neighbourhood did not restore the situation.

On the side of the Aisne the movement extends as far as Soissons, which justifies the placing of its minimum limit as far east as Rheims. This supposition rests chiefly on the assumption that the Germans intend to remain on the defensive on this portion of the front. That being granted, the exact line would be dictated by tactical considerations, which could only be determined by an intimate knowledge of the ground. It is not clear why, on that assumption, the retirement should be made on so wide a front, or why, the movement should be so rapid. As for the "shortening" that would result, this would not be great—a matter of some twenty miles—and as for economising troops, the Allies would benefit in an equal degree.

Again, if the intention be merely defensive, it would seem advantageous to the Germans to gain time, and to harass the pursuing troops as much as possible by obliging them to deploy in force on every available opportunity, whereas the retirement is, apparently, being carried out as expeditiously as possible. An advance of ten miles a day is almost a record in the present war, even in pursuit of a beaten army. Wherever the Germans are going they seem anxious to get there with all reasonable speed.

But it is not safe to conclude that the Germans intend to remain on the defensive, and that, with that view, they are intent on reaching the abnormally strong position about which writers in the German Press wax eloquent. They cannot hope to attain a decision by falling back on a fresh defensive line, however strong; but they may hope to gain something from a war of manœuvre, reckoning on their wide experience in handling large bodies of troops on the Russian front two years ago. The idea of falling back to gain freedom for manœuvre is by no means new. In fact, it was mooted long ago as a possible solution of the deadlock which resulted from the system of trench warfare. The rapid retreat may be designed to shake off the pursuing forces so as to gain room for manœuvre, to cause them to lose cohesion, and to outpace their supplies.

The project necessarily assumes a too hasty and unguarded pursuit, which would offer an opportunity for taking the pursuing armies at a disadvantage with the aid of the reserves which the Germans are holding up their sleeve. If such be the design, it does not promise well, for the pursuit is being conducted with no less discretion than vigour. The wholesale devastation of the country and its communications in which the Germans are indulging would react against them in the event of the plan succeeding, and it does not, therefore, fit in well with the theory that the retreat is a march to victory, which seems to be prime favourite in the German Press.

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These pills cure debility and exhaustion originating in any cause and restore the vigour of manhood, renovate memory, remove weakness and impart inexhaustible strength to the body, sharpen the vision bestow sound sleep, purify the blood, restore lost digestive powers, create a healthy appetite, remove constipation, sustain juvenescence, and completely re-invigorate the vital powers.

In fact these pills are the only specific for curing physical, intellectual, and nervous debility. Our pills can be used by men women and youth alike without any restriction whatsoever. (Price.—1 rupee.)

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Nyal's Cod Liver Compound

is an extract of pure cod liver oil, extract of malt, and wild cherry in combination with the most approved blood and nerve tonics.

Sticky, oily and nauseating—such is the crude cod liver oil—Nyal's Cod Liver Compound is more beneficial and its delicate cherry flavor will appeal to you. It will build you up in a hurry.

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"FIGSEN"

The world's best Laxative contains

Figs, Senna and Cascara. Tablets are pleasant to take, the children specially like them. Figsen makes every morning

"Good Morning."

Take Care of Yourself in Time

Kidney weakness is the forerunner of two dangerous diseases—Rheumatism and Bright's Disease.

NYAL'S KIDNEY PILLS

Should be kept handy, ready for instant use.

A pill or two now and then insures perfect freedom from Kidney disorders.

What Women Need to Know

There is no need of so much misery and the worry associated with female weakness—
When in a weakened condition, anemic, with a sluggish circulation, blood impoverished and the nerves shattered, there is but one remedy to think of—

Nyal's Vegetable Prescription.

Don't be continually suffering and worrying year in and year out—strengthen and fortify the system—build up the delicate organs—prepare yourself to withstand the strain accompanying the irregularities peculiar to your sex.
Nyal's Vegetable Prescription will bridge over all difficulties—supply you with good, rich, red blood, nourish and invigorate the entire system and furnish health and strength in abundance.
To insure regularity to the functions peculiar to womanhood—to correct and cure any irregularities Nyal's Vegetable Prescription will accomplish the desired results.

Investigate this remedy thoroughly, see from results that it will do just as we say

Our personal recommendation goes with every sale. The best prescription we know of

A very fine line of rubber goods, such as hot water bottles, fountain syringes, etc., now in stock.

Good Bye, Painful Corns !

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One of the simplest yet most effective methods of removing corns is to apply

NYAL'S CORN REMOVER

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It relieves all pain, banishes discomforts and removes the corn when you've forgotten you ever had one. There is absolutely no danger of infection—it is thoroughly antiseptic—forms a coating over the corn, softens and relieves the pain following pressure of shoe.

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KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

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F. Peter & Co., Colaba Causeway.
Hassonalli Essabhoy, 177, Chira Bazar.
Yazdani & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market.
Ardeshir Rustomji Irani, Proprietor Byculla, Restaurant, Byculla.
Goolamhussen Abdulhussen Viarawalla, Adamjee Peerbhoy Market.

PYRKE'S PROVISION STORE, Esplanade Road.
Eduljee Pestonjee & Sons, Girgam Rd. Branch Sandhurst Road, op. Round temple.
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Merwan Brothers, Dadar Road, Dadar.
Khoja Vali Habib Kasam, Nul Bazar.
G. V. Allana, Matarpakhdi Road, Mazgaon.
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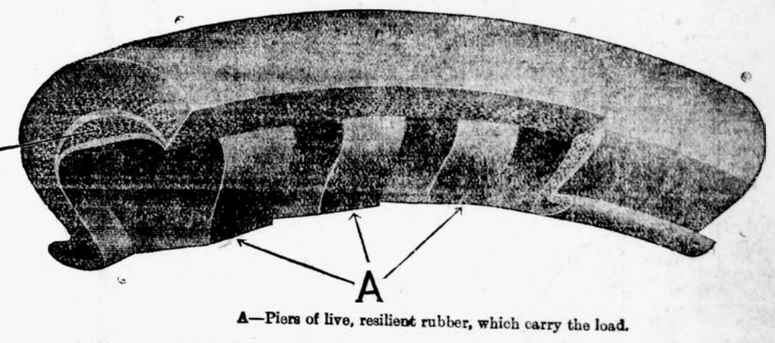

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A remedy which is beyond reproach in times of aches & pains

AMRUTANJAN

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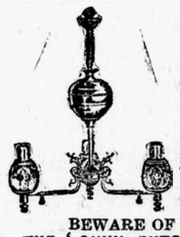
For All Pain Troubles.

MAXIMUMLIGHT ATMINIMUM COST



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Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night,
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THE
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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

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are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic-phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

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